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PUBLISHED BY NORMAN J. COLMAN,  
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#### COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,

Is devoted to the promotion of the  
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK  
INTERESTS OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

It is issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, in quarto form, each number containing 16 pages, making a volume of 416 pages yearly. Terms—\$2.00 per annum in advance; Four copies, \$6; Ten copies \$15, and a Premium of Five Concord Grape Vines to any one sending the names of Four subscribers and \$6; and Fifteen Concord Grape Vines to any one sending the names of Ten Subscribers and \$15.

#### ADVERTISING TERMS.

A few appropriate advertisements will be inserted in the "Rural World and Valley Farmer," at the following rates: One square (being ten lines of this type or an inch in depth), each insertion \$2; One column, one insertion, \$15; two insertions, \$25; and \$10 for every additional insertion. One-half column, one insertion, \$8; two insertions, \$15, and \$6 for every additional insertion. These rates will be strictly adhered to.

#### DIFFERENCE IN FARMERS.

We cannot travel through the country a single mile without seeing a difference in the manner of conducting farms. While some are conducted well, others are badly conducted. While some are patterns of neatness and order, others are emblems of neglect and shiftlessness. Some are well fenced, every stake in its proper place, and on others the fence is nearly prostrate, inviting stock into the fields, and learning them to be breachy. While some are stocked with weeds, briars and bushes, and the fence rows impassable on account of them, others have scarcely a single weed. We shall never forget our visit to the farm of our late lamented friend, Richard Gentry of Pettis county, Mo. He had over 3,500 acres in cultivation, and yet a neater, better kept farm, we never saw. Every gate, every panel of fence was in proper order. Scarcely a weed was to be seen on the whole farm. The fence corners were as clean as any part of the field. Fences last much longer when kept free of weeds, briars &c. They dry quicker after being wet. If kept surrounded with dense shrubbery, and consequently shade, they speedily rot. We have alluded to Mr. Gentry's farm to show what a man of energy, whose spirit is embued with the love of his

profession, can do on so large a farm. If it can be done on a large one, it can be on a small one.

Mr. Gentry's hands numbered only from twelve to fifteen, and with these, this immense farm, which was sub-divided into forty and eighty acre lots, was worked and made a model in its way.

Energetic men, who are good farmers, will have things done right, and in their season. They know it is done at the proper time better, than to allow it to drag along out of season. They see what needs doing and then see that it is done at once. But the soil of the farm itself will soon show the great difference in farmers. The intelligent farmer will see that his farm does not depreciate in his hands. He will not rob it of its fertility. On the contrary, he will strive to make it more fertile and productive by using a judicious system of rotation of crops, and allowing clover and the grasses to form an important part of that rotation. He will not sell every thing off of the farm, but keep stock, good stock, good breeds, and feed his corn, hay, oats, &c., out on his farm, and retain the benefits to be derived from the manure.

But while the intelligent farmer will do this, the ignorant will let his farm run down. So long as a field is able to produce wheat or corn on any other paying crop, so long that crop will be grown. When it ceases to produce, when it is used up, then it can have rest. But its heart is gone. Its spirit is broken. It will never be what it has been. It has been robbed of ingredients that it can hardly ever recover. Gullies have been allowed to traverse every field. Such farms are for sale at low prices and purchasers are hard to find. Fences, gates, hinges, everything out of repair! No shade or fruit trees surround the dwelling. Everything is the image of desolation. The stock is without comfortable quarters. The fences by the roadside furnish the only shelter. And they are not half fed. Dead carcasses of animals lay around in the spring—emblems of neglect and starvation. Is our picture overdrawn? Not the half is told. If you will go inside the house, you will find few books or papers. Talk about agricultural journals, improved stock, progressive farming, and they are all denounced as humbugs. His father knew nothing of these mat-

ters, and he is satisfied to do as his father had done.

Reader, the New Year is before you. It is for you to determine whether you will pattern after the shiftless farmer or the intelligent, progressive one. If after the latter, you have no time to lose. Begin to get ready for the year's work. Lay your plans and let them be wise ones. Whatever you determine to do, do well. Cultivate only what you can cultivate thoroughly. One acre well prepared and tended will produce more than two half-tended. This is the experience of all who have given the matter a fair trial. Don't be afraid of agricultural books and papers. They contain valuable facts, experiences, suggestions. They give the mind food and nutriment on which it will grow and strengthen. The mind can no more grow and become strong without food, than the body can. And the neglect of mind culture is one of the serious neglects of the farmer. Intelligence is howere needed more than upon the farm. Keep therefore your eyes and ears open. Learn all you can from farmers with more experience than yourself. Get good books, good papers, good stock. Have good companions, good culture, and a clear conscience. Attend Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Clubs, and participate in the discussions. And lastly attend church, school meetings, and all other meetings having for their object, the improvement and elevation of man.

#### CREAM IN WINTER.

Keep where moderately warm, and add at each milking (or once a day) a little hot milk. Heat the milk till almost to the boiling point; heat it fresh from the cow. The quantity is about a pint to a pailful at each milking. The effect of this is to prevent the cream from turning bitter: the buttermilk will be as sweet and fresh as in summer, and the butter in consequence will be better than without this treatment. We have this from an old, experienced dairyman, who has practiced it for many years, and we are personally known to the excellence of the practice. It is a point that should be known—for there is much bad butter made in winter, and buttermilk unfit to use.

**BLUE GRASS PASTURES.**

In certain soils and climates a mixture of a number of varieties of indigenous grasses is found best adapted to permanent pastures. For instance, in England a large number of different native grasses have been counted within the circumference of a single yard. There, as well as in many sections of our own country, in seeding land to grass, it is wise to follow nature by sowing a mixture of several different species. Some will thrive under a greater or less degree of moisture, others are suited to the different periods of the season—that is, some varieties mature at one time and others at later periods through the season, thus affording a more uniform and constant supply of food throughout the season, while the change of varieties promotes the health and growth of the stock. In the more northern section of the Union, as well as in England and other portions of Europe, a much greater number of species of the grasses are indigenous and flourish together than are found to grow under the burning sun and dry climate of the more southern portions of the West. Throughout a very wide range of our country, *Poa Pretensis*, known under various common names of Kentucky Blue grass, June grass, Spear grass, &c., is found indigenous. Between the latitudes of 27° and 43° this variety of grass thrives with more or less luxuriance according to climate and the adaptation of soil to it. In some locations, if twenty other varieties of grasses are sown with this, the blue grass will in a short time exterminate them all, and take full possession of the field. A mistaken notion prevails among a great number of farmers and seedsmen, that the true Kentucky Blue grass is common only to that State. It is only the rich, deep soil resting upon the immense beds of blue limestone of certain counties of Kentucky, that gives this grass such prominence among the princely breeders of this State. We have seen it thrive in portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, in favorable seasons, hardly inferior to the celebrated pastures of Bourbon; and even upon the sandy soils of some portions of New York, we have seen a luxuriant growth, and the most heavy seeded blue grass that we have ever met with was produced by the application of a light dressing of Peruvian Guano.

The peculiarities of the growth of blue grass where the soil is adapted to it, as upon the rich lands of Kentucky, compensate in a great degree for the advantages of the different species adapted to other soils and to cooler climates.—It serves both as an early and a late pasture, affording an abundant supply throughout the season, when there is sufficient rain, provided it is not overstocked. But in order to secure late or winter pastures on blue grass, fields should be preserved for this purpose, and not be pastured down after the late rains of summer and fall set in. A thick mat of blue grass will afford sufficient protection to itself throughout the winter, remaining green and yielding rich nutritious pasturage until spring. As the present is the season for

PREPARING WOODLAND PASTURAGE,  
we redeem our promise to numerous enquirers

and give the mode practiced by some of the best farmers of Kentucky.

When it is desired to prepare woodlands for seeding with blue grass, the undergrowth and worthless timber are cleared off, and the brush and logs burned; the leaves should then be gathered up so as not to obstruct the seed in their way to the soil. It is better to place the leaves in heaps where they will enrich the land rather than burn them. A useful machine for gathering the leaves, and at the same time leaving a fresh surface for the reception of the seeds, is made in the following manner: Take a piece of plank five or six feet long, and one or two wide; in the centre of this is secured at right angles an ox-tongue, to which the team is attached; with this, one man can easily scrape over five or six acres in a day, leaving the scrapings in convenient heaps. The seed should be sown before a rain renders the surface more compact. The seeding may be done any time from fall to spring, but as winter is a comparatively leisure season, and as this is the most pleasant work for winter, February is the most suitable time. In order to insure a well set pasture, not less than one bushel (14 lbs) of clean seed should be cast upon an acre. The advantage of using clean seed over that which remains in the head is that it is more uniformly distributed, and a less quantity will suffice. If the ground is prepared in the way we have stated, or in any other way leaving the surface fresh and open, the seed will require no other covering than what will naturally be effected by rains and the action of frost.

When time is not afforded for a regular clearing, by cutting out the inferior timber—such trees may be “deadened,” removing the light trash, and undergrowth, leaving the trees to be cut at leisure, as they may be required for fuel; a sufficient opening, however, should be made if the wood is dense to admit a due degree of light and sun.

Blue grass, when sown on open land, is more liable to dry or burn out before it has got a firm foot-hold; consequently more care is required in preparing the ground for the seed. The ground should be well plowed, harrowed and rolled; the seed should then be sowed at the rate of one bushel to the acre, together with three or four pounds each of clover and timothy seed. These will afford some protection to the young blue grass against the heat of the sun, and occupy the ground to the exclusion of weeds until the grass is firmly set, when it will crowd out both the timothy and clover.

Blue grass may be sown in open fields upon wheat, rye, or oats. March is the best season for this.

Blue grass should be sparingly grazed before it is old enough to produce seed, otherwise the young plants are liable to be pulled up by the roots.

CHICORY.—Mr. C. J. Stebbins, Venice, Ill., has presented us some very finely grown chicory. This is really one of the best substitutes for coffee that we have. Use about one-third chicory and two-thirds coffee, and it is an improvement to the coffee.

**OUR WINTER EVENINGS.**

These should be spent in improvement. This no one will deny. It is the only leisure time for the farmer, and he will be inexcusable if he fails to improve it. Read books and papers; read a few only. Too many are always hurtful; they prevent thoroughness. The general reader never amounts to anything. We knew of a poet once, whose only books were the Bible and Shakespeare. These were enough, for they contained all that is necessary to make or aid a poet; both poetical and sensible books; both highly instructive, containing in the same space more knowledge than can any where else be found. By reading many books we necessarily get but an indistinct knowledge, because confused. “Multiplicity perplexes choice,” as the old maxim has it. We cannot remember so many points, especially where they are but just touched upon. Read a few strong passages, and they will make an impression. Read therefore a few books, and read them thoroughly. Not only that, digest your author as you go along; argue with him; see what there is about the subject discussed. This is the only way to become thoroughly benefitted by reading: for books should never be made a total reliance—only an aid. A man must have a mind of his own, and he must think for himself upon the subject.—Authorities are consulted only for decision or aid: for it is to be supposed that there are always people who know more about a subject than we—who have more thoroughly studied it than we. It is well to consult these, for it is, so to speak, so much labor gained, which they did for us. Consult then the best books, and but few of them. Think more upon what you read, than read much. With mere books of information it is different. It is knowledge that makes the man, and ignorance that makes the simpleton. And this knowledge must be gained, and no time is so good, for the farmer, as the long winter evenings now upon us, which will surely be spent in idleness or, what is worse, if not devoted to usefulness. The list of books to select from is not meagre. For a work on sheep, Randall's “Practical Shepherd” is excellent; Downing's “Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,” is the best book on growing fruit. Phin's “Grape Culture and Wine Making,” is excellent for that subject. “The American Farm Book,” by Allen, will do for general farming. For the Dairy, secure Flint's work on “Milk Cows, or Dairy Farming.” There are many others, but these will do very well. Where but a single book is wanted, “Ten Acres Enough” is perhaps as beneficial as any, especially for those who have but a few acres, or small farms, to cultivate. Besides, this book is very interesting in its style. Then there are scientific works, on chemistry, botany, natural philosophy, &c. Most of all, there are the Agricultural papers. These give you the freshest, latest knowledge, and treat upon all subjects—those enumerated, and others. Consult always carefully your agricultural paper.

The advice to those in fear of cholera is keep your bowels in good order; keep your spirits up and be careful how you pour your spirits down.



## DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Reader, have you a school in your School District? If you have not, we pity the children who are growing up without the blessings of an education. What pen can describe the loss a child sustains by growing up without the advantages of schools. Reader, you are not doing your part as a man, a neighbor, a parent, if you fail to do all in your power to support not only a school, but a good school, in your district. But not any teacher will do. There is as much difference between teachers as between day and night, virtue and vice, intelligence and ignorance. Don't let a little difference in price induce you to hire a poor teacher instead of a good one. We are all willing to pay money out for other things with less grudging than for education—the most valuable of all things.—We will pay a good price for a good horse, a good cow, a good mule, a good farm, but we don't want to pay a good price for a good teacher! What a mistake! Where else can we lay out money so advantageously? And when we get a teacher, good or poor, our duty is not done. We must visit the school, and get the neighbors to do it. We must see that the teacher does his duty. If we hire a man to work for us, we will watch his work daily, to see that he is doing what is right. But we hire a teacher, and for a whole year never go near his school to see whether our children are in competent hands or not. We would not trust a cow, a horse, or even a mule in another's hands this length of time without seeing what care was being taken of it. But our children can be placed under a teacher's care forever, and it is all right. We think less of the treatment they receive, than we would of the brute belonging to us.

It greatly encourages children and teacher to manifest an interest in the school. Children will strive to learn more, and teacher to impart more where the school is frequently visited by patrons. And not only fathers, but mothers should visit District Schools. The influences of such visits are highly beneficial, and cannot be too strongly encouraged. We would have your sons grow up intelligent. We want them to become good farmers, and a good education is almost indispensable to such a result.

**THE HOG DISEASE.**—This disease has swept off thousands of hogs at the West, and in some of the Southern States. It has lately appeared in some of the counties in Virginia, and made desolating work among the swine. The animal may appear well in the morning, but during the day its neck swells, and the next morning it is dead. The disease has been thought to be incurable; but the following is recommended as an effectual remedy, if it is promptly used: Make six or eight incisions, from one to two inches long, through the skin along the neck, where the swelling is the greatest. Then put in these incisions as much *corrosive sublimate* as you can hold on the point of your penknife, spreading it on both sides of the cuts. This application counteracts the internal inflammation; in a few minutes an improvement is perceptible. Let the animal have plenty of fresh water to drink. Hogs are seldom attacked the second time. As the disease is contagious, and often proves fatal to entire herds, medical aid should quickly be administered, and the diseased animals be kept separate.—[Ex.]

## Letter from a Fine Wool Grower.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Enclosed I send you an article cut from the *Vermont Record*, that, in my opinion, cannot be too widely published. I traveled East last year by the wagon, and for four months, lost no opportunity in making myself acquainted with the best sheep farmers and their flocks. I think I know what a sheep is when I see one, and I would advise all long-wool men and mutton-sheep men to give this article due notice, and govern themselves accordingly. His remarks to the wool buyers are good, too, but I prefer selling to the manufacturer himself. Sold this year over the market for attention in putting up.

Moro, Ills.

SPANISH MERINO.

"I have been greatly amused for the last few months at the death wounds that have weekly appeared in *The Record*, for the fine wool growers and breeders, and I find myself wondering that they are not all numbered with the things that were, ere this. I have reference to the articles written by some one who styles himself 'A Vermont Farmer,' and another 'Manufacturer.' Now it seems to me that 'Vermont Farmer' manifests a great interest in coarse wool sheep, and is exceedingly troubled because no one else takes any notice of them. Now, Mr. Coarse Wool's (for such I will call him), long-winded articles and sage reasonings, written for the purpose of convincing the most intelligent sheep breeders and wool growers of America, that they are all fools, and that he is the only man that has found the philosopher's stone, are really amusing to a sheep man who has traveled all over the wool-growing regions of the United States for the last fifteen years, and heard the opinions of thousands of practical wool growers who have tested the qualities of the different classes of sheep, and know their merits and demerits, as well as Mr. Coarse Wool. Now, my advice to Coarse Wool is, waste no more time or paper in trying to make people believe that they are all on the wrong track, but yourself, for they will not believe it if you do. You cannot make them exchange the growing of wool for that of hair, nor abandon a class of sheep that have made every one well off in this world's goods, who have bred them with care for a few years, and adopt in their stead a class of sheep that no one man ever bred ten years in succession in this country, that I ever heard of (cause why?) because they will not pay. Show me, Mr. Coarse Wool, a man anywhere from Maine to California, who has stocked his farm with any of these English or coarse wool breeds of sheep and kept them for ten years. What does it show? Just this, that they will not pay. If they did, they would continue in the business, and others would follow in their wake. While you cannot find a man who has gone into the business of breeding the best classes of improved merinos but what he sticks to it. Because why? It pays, and his neighbors, seeing his prosperity, go and do likewise, until you can't find but few wool growers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but what want this class of sheep.

Coarse Wool thinks he has a knock-down argument in the cleansing of those fleeces shorn at Canandagua last spring. He says the result shows that we have been improving the backward way for the last half century. Let us see: 50 years ago it was a big Merino fleece that cleansed two pounds, and one Merino shorn at Canandagua cleansed 6½. Now can you reconcile this with your reasoning? Then you complain of the Merino being pampered, when the facts are that we can keep a Merino fat on feed that a coarse wool would starve on. I would as soon keep a two year old steer as one of these coarse wool sheep. Mr. Coarse Wool seems to think

that a cross between the two classes would be better than the clear quill of either. You might as well argue that a cross between the white man and the negro was better than the clear Anglo-Saxon. You might make the negro believe it, but the white man, never!

I would advise Mr. Coarse Wool to come to Addison county and see the throngs of men from all parts of the West that are flocking here now to purchase these worthless Merinos, and at greater prices than ever, and he would get something of an idea of the magnitude of the contract he has taken, (viz: to revolutionize the entire wool growing fraternity.) But enough in reply to what almost all the sheep men here would treat with silent contempt or call it mere "bosh;" not worthy of notice. I hope I may have the pleasure of meeting my long wool friend at some wool or sheep convention and discuss these things.

One word to Mr. Wool-buyer, and I am done. Why do not your fraternity do business like other men, and not go whining around the country like a whipped cur, because one man's wool is not as nice or as clean or fine as another? Why does not the cattle buyer howl, yell and whine and curse the farmer because his steers are not as fat or as large or good as another's? What would you think of a cattle-broker in New York who would send out two or three hundred merchants, carpenters and bankers, to buy cattle on commission, and instruct them to pay so much for two years' old, and so so much for three years' old, and so much for four years' old steers, without regard to size or condition? You would think him a fool, and think right, and this is the way wool is bought, so you can guess what we think. The men who buy wool, as a general thing, know about as much about the qualities of wool as those merchants and carpenters would about fat cattle, and their instructions are about the same—pay so much for one-fourth, and so much for one-half, three-fourths, and so much for full-blood wool, washed, when the majority do not know one-fourth from full blood, or washed from half washed, nor care, so they get their per centage—paying a premium for dirt and grease, and then curse the farmer for not putting up his wool better. It is none of your business how A or B put up their wool, if you cannot buy it at what it is worth, (if you know what that is.) Go along about your business as other tradesmen do. The fact is, there is no class of business men, such whining curs, as some of these manufacturing wool buyers.

West Salisbury, Sept., 1865.

MERINO.

## SHELTER IS FODDER.

Farmers who fear their stock of hay and corn will run short before spring, can save at least one-third of it by furnishing warm shelter for their stock. And not only is fodder saved, but the lives of animals also. How many cattle, sheep, colts, calves, die yearly, by being exposed to cold sleet, rain, snow and piercing winds. The loss of animals and fodder in a year or two would be enough to build comfortable quarters for each man's stock. It is not in a humanitarian view that we now speak, but in a pecuniary view. In conclusion, however, we would repeat, "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

**ROUEN DUCKS.**—Ed. Rural World: I wish to know if you have any Rouen Ducks, and the price per half dozen (two males four females.) If you have none, can you inform me where I can get them, without sending East for them.

Alton, Ill.

F. CURTIS.

[In reply to numerous inquiries, we will state that we know of none for sale.]

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

**PLOWS AND PLOWING.**

Rotary-diggers and gang-plows may in time supersede the long-used two-horse plow; but as it is believed that that event is somewhat remote, it is proposed at present to say something about this, the great implement of the farmer. To plow properly, three things are necessary: a good plow, a good team and a good plowman. In these days when so many really good plows are made, it is inexcusable to use an indifferent one. Those mostly used in this region, are the Moline, the Keokuk, Battell & Boyd's (Quincy, Illinois), and the Rock Island. The very best running plows I ever followed were a set I got from Long & Wilson, Lockport, Illinois, some ten or twelve years ago, but they were not durable, the plates being very light. I have for some years been using to some extent the "Peeler Patent" made by Purse & Brother, Ashley, Mo. They are objectionable in some respects, but have the advantages of having different-sized shares fit the same beam and also of having a sub-soil attachment which can be removed at pleasure.

In selecting a plow, care should be taken to get one suited for the soil, and kind of ground for which it is intended. The more mellow is the ground, the more abrupt should be the mould-board; while for sod, the rise in the mould-board should be much more gradual. In stoney and very sandy soil, plows made wholly of cast-iron can be used; while the steel mould-board is the only one that will scour well on ordinary prairie land.

In choosing a team, endeavor to get horses of the same gait and weight; but it is an advantage to have one horse a hand or a hand and a half higher than the other; by putting the taller horse in the furrow, your double-trees are brought about level. In driving, some persons use double-check-lines, as for a wagon; others use a line attached to the outer end of the bit on each horse, the inner ends being coupled together by a strap two or three feet long; others use a single line on one horse, the other being fastened to it by a check strap and bearing-stick: this last mode I consider decidedly preferable to either of the others; as being more convenient and giving greater command of team, and especially because, if one of your horses is inclined to walk faster than the other, you can, by placing the line on the slower horse, always regulate their speed. Wherever possible put your line on the furrow-horse and at the corners turn your team the way the plow turns the soil: that is, if you use a right-hand plow, turn to right; if a left-hand, to the left. I have heard some persons object to using a single line on account of the trouble of teaching a horse to be guided by it; my experience is, that any horse, with three grains of horse-sense, can be taught to go with a single line in half a day; I have frequently broken them to one in an hour or two.

To make a good plowman, I have but one rule to give; i. e. never look at your plow, but always at your team. Glance at your plow once in a while, but keep your eyes on your team constantly, and learn to guide your plow by the

feel; when you can do this, you will keep a straight furrow and an even furrow-slice. S. Marion County, Mo.

**THE GRUB WORM.**

ED. RURAL WORLD: The common white "grub-worm" with a red head, is not, as some of Mr. Burt's friends suppose, the larva of the "tumble-dung" beetle, nor of any dung-beetle of any kind; but of an insect commonly known as the "May-bug," and sometimes also called the "June-bug;" though I found that in South Illinois, the "June-bug" was applied to a harmless insect with velvety green body, the *Cetonia nitida* of Linnaeus. The true "May-bug" is a dark brown insect, about an inch long, with horny body, and flies around trees in warm evenings in great numbers. The larva of one of the dung-beetles which occurs in dunghills in great numbers, is often mistaken for the true "White Grub," which feeds on roots and not on dung. This dung-beetle, in the perfect or winged state, also resembles the perfect "May bug" very closely, but may be easily distinguished by having legs of only ordinary length, whereas the "May-bug" has very long, sprawling legs. Scientifically the "May-bug" is known as *Lachnosterna quercina*, and the dung-beetle just now referred to as *Ligyris relictus*.

I hear from Michigan that the "White Grub" has been playing havoc in their corn-fields, just as Mr. Burt says that it is doing in Missouri. I have myself repeatedly dug them up in the spring from under young head-lettuce plants, which they had "cut" in the same manner as the common "cut worm." But to find them there, you have to dig several inches deeper than to find the ordinary "cut worms." These last, by the way, are the larvae, not of beetles, but of moths or "millers." The "grub worm" is also very destructive to strawberry beds and to young trees in nurseries.

As to a remedy for the depredations of this insect—that is always the difficult part of the story, because in these Western States it is nobody's special business to search out such remedies. I can only suggest that it would probably answer a very useful purpose to turn a drove of hogs into the infected corn-fields, for hogs are very fond of these grubs, and would soon root them all out. In meadows, it is asserted that they may be destroyed by running over the surface with a small roller weighted very heavily. I think it probable that this last method might answer very well, but I have no personal knowledge of its efficacy. BENJ. D. WALSH.

Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 27, 1865.

**From a Subscriber.**

N. J. COLMAN: The science of Agriculture should claim the earnest attention of the most searching minds. Although great advances have been made during the last half century, there yet remains a broad field for interesting and profitable investigation. Though I pursue the carpenter business, I am deeply interested in rural affairs; knowing that every branch of industry is sustained, either directly or otherwise, by those who till the soil. Those who labor to advance this science towards perfection, are indeed benefactors of our race. F. SWETT.

Kirkville, Adair Co., Mo., Dec., 1865.

**TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.**

Good tools and good implements are indispensable aids to good and successful farming. A good house for implements and tools is almost as indispensable upon a farm as a good barn, stable, or corn crib. In rainy days it is just the place to go to put in the time profitably in putting everything in repair, and in making gates and other things needed. A vast amount of time can be saved from running to town to get this thing and that thing repaired.

Then keep all tools in order, another good job for rainy days. If you can put up a bel-lows and have a set of smith's tools, all the better. You can soon learn to do a great many jobs. It is a fine thing to be independent, self-reliant, and this you can be to a far greater extent by the exercise of a little ingenuity and industry.

**WINTER PLOWING.**

In this climate, where plowing can be done in the warm spells that visit us at this season, the land receives greater benefit from being plowed now, than it receives from either fall or spring plowing. The ground plowed in the fall becomes settled and packed by the heavy rains, so that the frost cannot penetrate it as well, and ameliorate its condition. When plowed in the spring, the frost does not act at all upon the clay, and it is more or less sticky all summer, particularly if wet. But by plowing now, the soil is left loose and porous, the frost penetrates it and causes it to crumble. The insects are dormant, and cannot seek warm quarters when turned up, as they can in fall or spring, and are destroyed by freezing. The soil can be easily prepared by harrowing in the spring, for any crop, while that plowed in early fall will have become so packed, that it will be almost impossible to prepare it for seed without another plowing. So, farmers, put your teams to work now, whenever the weather and soil admit, but don't plow the ground wet. If you do, your land will not recover for years, as we know from a long experience. More winter plowing should be done. It not only improves the soil, kills the insects, but it helps work along in the spring amazingly to have the plowing all off one's hands.

**STAGGERS IN HORSES.**

Staggers is a general term applied to several diseases of horses. Mad and sleepy staggers is inflammation of the brain—a fatal complaint marked by high fever, a staggering gait, violent, convulsive struggling, usually terminating in stupor, and treated by bleeding, full doses of physic, and cold water to the head. Grass or stomach staggers is acute indigestion, usually occasioned by overloading the stomach and bowels with tough hard grass vetches, or clover, or a full meal of wheat, or other indigestible food. It is most common in summer and autumn; is indicated by impaired appetite, distended abdomen, dull aspect, unsteady gait, and is remedied by full doses of purgative medicine, such as six drachms of aloes and a drachm of calomel rubbed down together and given in a quart of boiled gruel. Frequent clysters, with hard rubbing and hot water to the belly, are likewise useful. When the dullness increases, stimulants should readily be given.



**AN OUT-DOOR CELLAR.**

It is very unwise to store a large quantity of vegetables in the cellar of a farm-house, even if it is of sufficient capacity. In the latter part of the winter there will be some decay, and nothing can be more detrimental to health than living over a mass of decaying vegetable matter. But few cellars are large enough to hold the products of the farm that require winter storage. As we devote more attention to the economical feeding of stock, the necessity of good root cellars will be felt more seriously. Carrots, beets, parsnips, cabbage, and the like, require cellar room. A sandy hillside is the best place for making a cellar, as in this situation good drainage is secured as well as easy access. A good cellar, however, can be made in any place where the water will not be within three or four feet of the surface. Especial pains must be taken to secure good drainage. Dig down as far as drainage will allow and throw the earth back, to be used in banking up. If rough stones are to be had, they are best for the walls; if not, posts and planks will answer. A strong ridge pole is necessary, which must be supported by posts. Bank up the sides with earth, and plank the roof, and cover with straw or leaves, over which rough boards, or something of the kind, must be placed to prevent blowing off. An easy entrance should be made at the front by digging down the earth in a gradual slope; and as this part will be exposed to the weather, it should be made double; and if of boards, filled between with straw. Where stone is used a space for air is sufficient.—*Ec.*

**Making Butter from an Alderney Cow.**

The milk is set very shallow in pans, and allowed to stand until it becomes thick or loppered. The cream is then carefully skimmed, but if any specks or mould makes its appearance in any part, the cream of that pan is rejected. The churning is done in a stone dash churn, and the temperature of the cream raised to 62 deg., by setting the churn and its contents in hot water. Nothing but the cream is churned.

After the butter has come, it is washed in cold water three times to expel the buttermilk, and is then salted with fine salt at the rate of 1½ ounces for a pound of butter. The salt is worked thoroughly through the mass, care being taken not to injure the grain of the butter. It is then put away in a cool place and stands from morning till evening, when it is carefully worked over and either packed or made into rolls. For keeping butter nicely for a great length of time, Mr. Pomeroy finds the best plan to be to make a brine of such strength that it will float an egg and cover the butter. The brine should be tested in the way described, for if the brine is too weak it destroys the color of the butter. Such is briefly the process of making butter that is of the finest flavor and quality, from an Alderney cow.

Lady Jersey last year gave a product of 300 pounds of butter, and this year, up to October 26th, her product has been 290 pounds, to say nothing of cream used. Is she not worthy of the award made by the New York State Agricultural Society? At fifty cents per pound, it will be seen that she brought her owner last year in butter \$150, and this year her product at the same rate will reach, at the close of the season, at least \$175. But such butter, if sent to market, would sell for much more than here named, and counting the sour milk, if fed to

pigs, she will give her owner this year the snug little sum of \$200.—*Country Gent.*

**MILCH COWS.**

Milch cows need good comfortable quarters. They should be protected from the rain and snow, and piercing winds. They should stand in a dry, warm place, and not in the mud, snow or on frozen ground. They should have water two or three times a day regularly. They should have plenty of good nutritious food. It is this that gives them milk. Their food is the sole reliance for milk. If their food is generous, the supply of milk will be generous. Something can't come from nothing. Milk can't come from empty air. Feed well, regularly; shelter well, warmly; water well, and often; and if your cow don't give an abundance of milk, she ought to be sent to the shambles. The same amount you feed to two or three cows if fed to one cow, would cause her to give a large flow of milk. One good cow, well fed, is worth half a dozen good or poor cows half fed. Don't blame the cows for the small quantity of milk they give. Blame yourself. It is your stinginess, or neglect, or ignorance, that is to be blamed. The poor cow does all that she can do. You can't have a warm fire without a generous supply of fuel, neither can you have a good supply of milk without a generous supply of food. Try the experiment upon Brindle. See if she won't do all that we say she will

**THE FARM GATE.**

Take four split sticks two inches by one and a half (sawed would answer), whose length are the height of the gate, and then take light, narrow boards enough to make the gate to a proper height; place the sticks under the boards at right angles to the same and equidistant, the outer sticks about two or three inches from the ends of the boards; spread the boards at the proper distance, the upper and lower at the ends of the stakes, then nail the boards fast to the sticks, and the gate is completed, unless you wish to paint. A man can make twenty in a day. Then for hanging. At the end of the fence, at the hinge end, put a staple over the top of the stake and top of the fence post; nail a cleat to hold the stake fast; this should be above the gate; put a flat stone, if convenient, between the stake and post for the gate to turn on; then hoist the gate and put one end between the stake and post, and you will see the gate is hung. Now for the latch or fastening. Bring the gate to the post at the other end of the gateway—in other words, close the gate; then at the bottom of the upper board of the gate, nail a piece of board a few inches long and the thickness of the board on the gate; then place another piece of board over the last, and an inch higher, and nail it fast below the board of the gate—that makes the ketch—the upper part of the gate is the latch. If you are ingenious, you can use a billet of wood properly notched for the ketch. The gate can be turned at right angles of the fence. This a boy six years old can do.—*Co. Gent.*

**HOGS IN WINTER.**—Hogs, in winter, should have a warm bed of straw, changed now and then, and clean given them. It is a great help greater than you think. It will prevent disease; it will save feed; it will promote comfort and cheerfulness, which is something even in a hog. A shivering, suffering hog, will not do well.—Give it good quarters, with clean straw, and it will be comfortable.

**RARE ANIMAL.**—We have been shown by Col. J. W. Robinson, a fox squirrel, shot last week in Hillsborough. This species of animal is very rare. It is shaped like a common red squirrel, with the exception of its tail, which is like that of a fox, and its color is that of a fox also.—*Concord, N. H., Monitor, 15th.*

We clip the above from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, New York. If this animal is rare in New York or the Eastern States, it is not rare in Missouri. Our forests are full of them. We believe a good sportsman could kill fifty per day. While out hunting not long since for deer, we found them plentier than we ever saw them before—even more abundant than the Gray squirrel. They are a little larger than the gray, and resemble the fox in color—hence are known as the Fox Squirrel. They are now to be found in our bottoms, and subsist on mast, of which there is an abundant supply. Wild turkeys are more abundant than ever.—Who would suppose that within thirty miles of St. Louis, the woods contained numerous deer, wild turkeys, pheasants, wild cats, &c., and yet such is the case. In a recent hunt within that distance of St. Louis, we did not fail to run six or eight deer daily, and saw numerous gangs of wild turkeys, large, black, glossy fellows that it did one good to behold and would do one more good to partake of. But while at a stand for deer, and the dogs in hot pursuit, we are not permitted to fire at turkeys, let them come ever so near, or be ever so numerous. We recollect at one time a gang of forty at least passed within thirty yards of us, and yet we dare not fire at them. The dogs were in pursuit of the deer, and we thought it was making for our stand, but it turned, and so we lost both turkeys and deer. But had we fired in such a case, we would have been court-martialed and banished from camp for 24 hours. We came very near being court-martialed for leaving our stand to warm our frozen toes, but begged off. No sooner had we left, than four deer came trooping through the stand—but our friend, Frank Smith, with his heavy rifle at another stand, stopped the course of one of them.

**Department of Agriculture.**

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Ohio Pomological Society, which has just closed its session in this city:

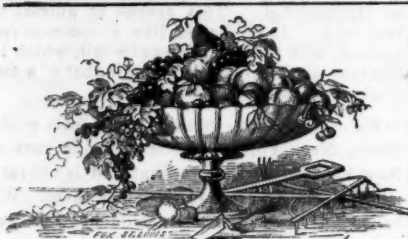
*Resolved*, That we feel deeply interested in the Great Department of Agriculture connected with our Federal Government; that we desire its entire success, and believe it destined to contribute immensely to the advancement of agriculture in the country; that we earnestly entreat the President of the United States to appoint a competent man to be the head of the Department of Agriculture, the incompetency of the present incumbent being a source of general remark and complaint from the intelligent agriculturists of all parts of our extended country.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, a change in the head of the agricultural department is imperatively needed for the best interests of the producing classes of the country, and the President of the United States is most respectfully petitioned to listen to the complaints embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

JNO. A. WARDER, President.

M. B. BATEHAM, Secretary.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 8th, 1865.



## HORTICULTURAL.

### WORK IN THE VINEYARD.

The culture of the grape is every year assuming greater importance. We think the number of acres devoted to its culture is doubling each year. It has become one of the staple crops of the country. In Missouri, so admirably adapted are the soil and climate, and so profitable has its cultivation proved, that we believe the number of acres for years to come, that will be put in cultivation, will be annually quadrupled. And there is no fear that the wine to be made from the grape will not sell at remunerative prices. Our lands are so cheap, and our soils so productive, and many of our varieties so certain to produce an annual crop, that wine will be highly remunerative at low prices. But so small a portion of the country is adapted to the production of the best quality of wine, that there is no fear of the markets being overstocked. And if we are not large exporters of wine, in a few years, we shall be greatly mistaken—though we must first be able to supply our home demand, before we talk of exporting.

In view of the importance of this crop, we shall devote considerable space in our Horticultural Department to the culture of the grape, and the manufacture of native grape wine, and we invite all grape growers to aid us in giving all the light in their power on this important topic. Each vineyardist can do something if he will only try.

The work in the vineyard at this season consists in preparing the ground for new vineyards by trenching with the spade, or by plowing and sub-soiling. This work can go on now in any open weather. Most of the ground now put out in vineyards, is prepared by the plow instead of the spade. The muscles of animals perform the labor cheaper than the muscles of men. Ground can be broken with the breaking plow, followed by the sub-soil plow, to the depth of twenty inches, and this will answer as a very good preparation for a vineyard. The earlier in winter the plowing is done, the better the soil will be pulverized and prepared by the action of the frost, for the grape vines. If the ground is ready for planting, it may be done in any of the warm days of this or next month. Prepare the place for the roots of the grape with the greatest care. Make a large, broad hole. Get the best surface soil. Spread out the roots of the plant naturally and put the finest soil you can obtain about them. Fill up the hole with the best soil at hand, leaving the sub-soil on the surface. If you set the plant at this season, cover the cane with a little mound of earth, to keep off the injurious effects of

frost and to turn any surplus water from the plant. When the warm weather comes, take away the dirt from that part of the cane that is to stand above the surface. The soil will have settled nicely about the roots of the plant, and it is ready to shoot forth at once.

Another job that can be done now, is to get your posts and stakes ready. For the Concord, Hartford Prolific, Taylor's Bullit and other strong growing kinds, stakes will not answer. The canes cannot be kept within bounds, without great labor, and then at a great sacrifice of fruit. If stakes are used they must be large and strong, and then the great weight of the vine, with its load of fruit, will cause many of them to break and fall upon the ground—a very great annoyance. Trellises are far preferable for these strong-growing kinds. The posts for them should be eight feet long by three or four inches in diameter. White Oak, Post Oak, Sassafras, Mulberry and Cedar make good lasting posts. If the lower ends of these are sharpened, and then dipped in boiling gas tar, that can be bought at the Gas Works, in any of our cities, they will last much longer. Laths for the trellises, that run from post to post, can now be secured, or wire obtained. Everything that can be done now so as not to interfere with proper pruning and other work in spring should now be done. Gullies can be filled up that have been washed out by the rains. Old vineyards can now receive a new coating of manure or virgin soil from the forest. Any thing that will answer as mulching, as well as manure, will be gratefully received.

### Plum Trees in Peach Orchards.

The curculio is becoming almost as destructive to peaches as to plums. It is almost impossible to find a single peach uninjured by this insect some years. The past season, on account of the incessant heavy rains, they did not injure the crop as much as usual. So much rain thinned out numbers. Many of our most intelligent peach growers are greatly alarmed at the prospects of raising marketable peaches, and are devising means to prevent their destructive ravages. Dr. Hull, of Alton, recommends planting a few rows of plum trees in the peach orchard. The curculio are attracted to the plum trees. They seek the plum in preference to any other fruit, and will leave the peach for the plum tree. Now, with sheets spread under the tree, or with Dr. Hull's inverted umbrella on wheels, rolled under each plum tree and the tree jarred, the little "turk" comes tumbling down and is caught and destroyed. If the plum trees are closely watched and jarred two or three times weekly and the curculio destroyed, the crop of peaches will be comparatively safe. By having the plum trees in the orchard, it saves going over the whole peach orchard and jarring the trees. If the plum trees are not there to draw the curculio, this jarring the peach trees in many localities is indispensable. The largest, finest, soundest fruit, brings the best price, and fruit growers will learn sooner or later that it will pay, not only to destroy the curculio to prevent it from destroying their peaches, but that it will also

pay to thin out their fruit, to get the largest and finest specimens so as to obtain the highest price. A tree will produce a certain number of bushels or pounds of fruit. Now, what it lacks in numbers, it will make up in size and quality. If allowed to bear too many, they will be small and of inferior quality, and will command a low price. If just the right number are left by thinning out, they will be large, showy, high-colored and delicious, commanding double the price of inferior ones.

### Fungi and Vegetable Disease.

W. C. Flagg, Esq., of Moro, Ills., has written a very able and lengthy paper on the above subject. The article is rather long for our columns, but we give the results arrived at, in the author's own language. He says:

"1. Fungoid growth attends a large class of those vegetable diseases which are most destructive to the products of the Horticulturist or Agriculturist.

"2. It is uncertain whether these fungi are a cause, concomitant or effect of disease, but the prevailing belief is that they are merely the sequence or result of a condition already diseased, which they, however, greatly aid in extending and propagating.

"3. This throws us back upon ascertaining the antecedent cause or causes and conditions of disease favorable to the development of fungi.

"4. A wet atmosphere and soil is one of the most common of these, though, as has been seen, disease may occasionally arise from precisely the opposite condition of excessive dryness.

"5. The electrical condition of the atmosphere seems sometimes to have an influence, as has been particularly noted in the case of the pear blight.

"6. Warmth is a general though not invariable condition.

"7. A still or stagnant atmosphere is also conducive to the propagation of the fungoid disease.

"8. Excessive changes in the temperature induce that lack of vigor in tree or fruit which renders it liable to attack. (See Mr. Saunders' article, in Agricultural Report, 1862.)

"9. Fungi seem to propagate under the above favorable conditions, either by the sporules being taken up by the roots of a plant and ascending with the sap, as Dr. Engelman suggests in the case of the grape rot, or by coming in direct contact with bruised or cracked surfaces of fruit or tree.

"10. There appears to be an accumulation of the sporules or seed fungi in a given locality, that makes long established grounds more liable to disease than new.

"11. The most approved cure and preventive, thus far, is sulphur or its compounds, especially sulphate of iron or copperas.

Running over these statements, we find opportunity of further elimination. The conditions favorable to fungoid growths are those also favorable to electrical developments, and to a certain extent those conditions may be regarded as one—the electrical.

Electricity, according to Dr. Carpenter, (Vegetable Physiology, § 384,) "has evidently a striking influence on the rapidity of their growth, (some plants having been known to increase in the most extraordinary manner during thundery weather.)" The electrical condition may perhaps, therefore, be reduced to that of overgrowth and consequent feebleness in the plant rendering it, as when otherwise weakened, liable to fungoid attacks.

There remain, then, two facts to be held in view:



1. Feeble vegetable growth, whether caused by excessive or insufficient development.
2. Fungi, also vegetable, ready to seize upon such enfeebled growth, especially in moist, warm and electric weather.

The first point in practice, then, is to secure a healthy vegetable growth. We must

1. Cultivate enough—especially old plants.
2. Not cultivate too much—especially young plants.
3. Avoid wet roots—drain.
4. Excess of dryness—mulch.
5. Avoid a dead atmosphere—plant on breezy sites, at good distances, with a good circulation of air under the plants.
6. Avoid excessive extremes of heat and cold—protect orchards.
7. Avoid shocking the vitality of the plant by cutting, &c.—be careful how you prune.

Failing in these points, or in any of them, we may succeed by the application of sulphur and its compounds in such manner as to destroy the seeds or vegetation of fungi."

#### THE APPLE TREE BORER.

This insect has been very destructive to apple trees the past summer. We believe more trees have been injured by it the past season than in five previous years. It hardly seems possible that so small an insect can produce so much destruction. Many apple trees in one of our orchards, with bodies four or five inches in diameter, were killed outright before we had any knowledge that they were at work. It behooves those having young apple orchards to watch them closely and hunt incessantly for the borer. Early in summer and autumn is the best time to look after them. You will have to kill them in their holes with a piece of wire that is somewhat elastic. Look carefully about the body of the tree, near the surface of the ground, for the saw-dust that they eject from their holes. With your pocket knife cut away the bark so that you can have fair sailing. Now thrust in your wire, and a little experience will tell you when you have "fixed" your enemy. This work must not be neglected if you would save your trees.

#### PACKING GRAPES.

It is very important to those who desire to send their grapes to market in good order that they should pay some regard to the order of putting them up. We observe frequently at the fruit stores and elsewhere, boxes of the finest fruits almost entirely robbed of their beauty and bloom, by reason of their being packed in a mass, one, two, three layers deep, and nothing between to save them from being bruised and destroyed. This surely must arise from thoughtlessness, for common sense should teach that large and fine clusters weighing one, two and three pounds each, closely packed, and handled as carefully as steamboat hands handle fruit, (they are so gentle and careful,) must utterly ruin any box of fruit thus packed.

It must be understood surely, that one of the grand features of a large and fine bunch of table grapes is the bloom upon them, denoting them fresh from the vines. Yet more than three-fourths of the grapes now brought to market, of the best qualities, are more or less ruined, when a little care and attention would enhance their beauty one-half, and give 25 to 50 per cent. value to the pocket of the producer.

Every box of table grapes should be very carefully laid upon soft paper, or fine soft grass, (cut and wilted dry), or cotton batting and layers of paper between every bunch of grapes. How can it be expected to preserve them fit for profitable and ready sale if not carefully cared for?—*Cal. Farmer.*

#### DIGGING HOLES FOR TREES.

If your ground has been plowed and prepared for fruit trees, it is highly advisable to dig the holes, in the winter, where they are to be planted. The frost and atmosphere will work upon the soil beneficially. It will be fine, well pulverized, and in the right state to be put around the roots of the trees to be planted in spring. Good large holes should be dug. If the ground is deeply plowed, and, especially, well sub-soiled, the holes need not be so deep or large. It pays wonderfully in the future growth and early bearing of the tree, to prepare the soil well before setting out the orchard.—It can be deeply plowed and cross-plowed before planting better than after the planting has been done. All this work should be got off the farmer's hands as early in winter as possible, so that the trees may be set early in spring. Early spring planting is greatly preferable to late spring planting. The trees planted early will make a much greater growth the first season.

#### A Taste for Flowers.

People will go into extacies over rare flowers, the more curious and unnatural the better. This may be all right so far as it gratifies; but it is not the true principle—what we bring to the worship of flowers. Association is the law of emotion in æsthetics. Mere curiosity does not come under this head. A flower is loved (not admired) for its classical and other attractions—for the associations of childhood and advanced manhood, as we became acquainted with flowers, in the wood, in the field, in swamps, by the wayside, and in gardens, &c. Time lends its enchantment, and these flowers become endeared, not only for their associations, but for the sympathy they inspire. Many phases do flowers present, which address themselves to our sentiment, call forth our love, pure as the qualities they represent, and partaking of the gentle nature of flowers. Our admiration for the rare, therefore, is an entirely different thing; it is that which may be applied to anything. But a flower has a sentiment of its own, which is always soothing and purifying in its influence. It is cheerful, tender, hallowed; and we hold its love as among the most sacred sentiments of the heart. It becomes us therefore to be careful how we cultivate a taste for flowers lest we should be led astray, and miss the true foundation (attachment), and expose our simplicity. A flower should be made a friend, and such an attachment formed of the most intimate nature. No danger it will be too intimate.

**KEEPING APPLES.**—My own experience has convinced me that the safest way to preserve winter apples, is to dry them thoroughly after picking by hand, and then to keep them where they will continue dry, and as cool as possible without freezing. They will dry best spread thin in an airy chamber; and they will do very well on shelves in a dry, well ventilated cellar. If they could be placed so as not to touch each other, they would keep best; but as that is impracticable, shelves and shallow bins are next best. Freed entirely from extraneous moisture, and sufficiently so from internal, as to be slightly wilted, they will keep well in open barrels and large boxes.—*Co. Gent.*

#### Cincinnati Wine Vaults.

No one who visits Cincinnati for "sight-seeing" gratification, or who takes an interest in the manufacture of the native wines so much esteemed everywhere, should leave the city without paying a visit to the wine vaults. Williams' Directory of Cincinnati contains the names of upwards of twenty firms engaged in the manufacture of the native wine, many of them very extensively. Of these, the Longworth establishment is the most famous, and among the most extensive. It is located in the neighborhood inhabited largely by colored people, situated on Sixth street, east of Broadway, familiarly known as "Bucktown," and consists of a plain unpretending stone building, with an "office," a yard, and several small outbuildings. I was fortunate enough to find the manager, Mr. Anderson, within, and in company with that gentleman visited the different portions of the establishment.

As many of those who drink these famous wines know but little of the process of making them, a brief sketch of what I saw and learned during our walk and talk through the building, may not be without interest to many readers of the *Republican*. The main floor of the building is devoted to pressing, receiving, bottling and packing the wines. Formerly the growth of the grape in the vicinity of Cincinnati was very profitable, and was extensively carried on; but for five seasons past the grape crop in this neighborhood has been an almost entire failure, and the wine dealers of this city have depended mainly upon the fruit from Kelly's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, and other grape-growing portions of the State. The grapes generally bring from eight to eleven cents a pound, according to quality. The wine pressed from such grapes ranges variously in prices from forty-seven to fifty-four cents per gallon. This is the pure juice of the grape, rather acid, and by no means so pleasant a beverage as many people who are wont to speak of it in such high terms, but who have never tasted it, would lead one to suppose.

Occupying one corner of the main floor of the Longworth wine house, I found the press—a simple, primitive looking machine, for extracting the juice from the grapes.

As soon as drawn off the press, the juice is placed in enormous casks or hogsheads, holding from 1,000 to 1,400 gallons each, where it is allowed to stand until the process of clearing and fermentation is complete. The sediment which quickly forms, is precipitated to the bottom of the cask, and is drawn off as often as occasion requires. This sediment is termed the "must," and is sometimes used in manufacturing an inferior article of brandy known as "Catwba." When the process of fermentation is complete, the wine is ready for bottling. That designed for still wine is bottled just as it comes from the cask. In bottling the sparkling wines, each bottle is passed under a retort where a small quantity of a solution of rock candy is injected into it. This sweetening, coming in contact with the acid juice of the grape, produces a gas which in turn causes the effervescence so noticeable in wines of this kind, and which has come to be regarded as the life of it. How many of my epicurean friends at the Tremont and Sherman, who are wont to extol the foam of their sparkling wine as they sit and merrily toast each other in a flowing goblet, know that all those brilliant phosphorescent bubbles that rise like so many starry scintillations from the bottom of their last bottle, are the result of nothing more than the subtle workings of a piece of rock candy in a sea of grape juice!

The wine is now ready for the cellar. Here it is sorted and placed in wooden racks, where it is allowed to remain till ready for market, when it is again taken to the main floor above and packed in cases for delivery and shipment.

There are two cellars completely underground,

with capacity for storing two hundred thousand bottles of wine. In some seasons heavy losses are sustained by the breakage of the bottles containing the "sparkling" wine. Sometimes as many as 25 per cent. yield to the pressure. In order to lessen the waste resulting from this cause, gutters have been dug running the whole length of the cellars underneath the racks.—These gutters catch the wine as it escapes from the bottles, and conduct it to cisterns and wells, whence it is afterward drawn off and used in the manufacture of brandy. As the brandy is worth at present but from four to six dollars per gallon, and the wine one to two dollars per bottle, and it moreover takes three or four gallons of wine to make one of brandy, the heavy loss resulting from these frequent breakages is sufficiently apparent. At the Longworth wine house, the kinds now made are the Golden Wedding, Sparkling Catawba, Still Catawba, Brandy and Cherry Bounce, all of which meet with a large and ready sale. The Golden Wedding is well named. It is one of the most delicious wines I ever drank, and compares favorably with the best imported wines.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

#### Horticultural House in St. Louis.

I have been a member of the St. Louis Horticultural Society two years. The discussions of its members during that time, many of whom are practical horticulturists, have been instructive and profitable. Fruits and flowers, covering a wide range, have been exhibited; and many practical and useful truths have been brought out. The Society has no doubt done much good, both as a medium of information, and in stimulating horticultural pursuits.

But I have often been impressed with the comparatively small progress and scanty results which have flowed from its proceedings. Its membership is large, and is composed mainly of intellectual, practical, business men, and yet it has no room which it can call its own, nor any regular place for its meetings. It is engaged in the noble work of disseminating horticultural truth, but, it has no reading room, nor cabinet, nor the smallest appliance for illustrating the subject of horticulture.

In the midst of a region where fruits and flowers mature into remarkable beauty and perfection, with a rapidly growing city—the future internal metropolis of the country—to afford a perpetual market, it seems to me that the St. Louis Horticultural Society has an important mission before it. A large portion of Missouri to the South and West of St. Louis is destined to be covered with vineyards. This is as certain as the march of time. The apple also, the pear, the peach, the apricot and the rose, as well as almost every species of hardy plants, in all this region find a natural, a genial home.

To assist in developing this important culture—to direct it into proper channels—to aid in conducting it through easy scientific processes to the best practical results, is a very necessary work. To this, as well as to many other features in the rapid development of wealth and taste around St. Louis, it seems to me that our Horticultural Society would do well to give early and earnest attention.

In view of the above considerations, and others equally weighty which might be added, I wish to make a few suggestions. I think the time has come for the St. Louis Horticultural Society

to take a more active and prominent position in this community. It needs a pleasant, well-furnished, accessible, permanent suite of rooms for holding its meetings. It ought to begin a cabinet where specimens of horticultural products may be preserved. It should also found a library, where rare works on horticulture, fruits, trees, landscape gardening, &c., could be consulted. It must also afford facilities for exhibiting specimens of fruits and flowers; and it may, in connection with this, afford means of bringing the producers of fruits and flowers, and the purchasers of the same into regular contact, to the great benefit of both classes.

To accomplish these objects successfully the following plan is suggested:

1st. Let there be a joint stock company formed of members of the Horticultural Society and others interested, with a capital of — dollars, for purchasing or obtaining by perpetual lease a suitable lot of ground for the purpose, and erecting thereon a building for Horticultural purposes, which company may obtain a charter at the present session of the Legislature.

2d. Let the building be carefully planned so as to contain suitable suites of rooms for the use of the Society, State Board of Agriculture, &c., with a high, well-ventilated cellar and ware-room or Bazaar for fruits and flowers, while other parts of the structure could be so arranged as to rent for other purposes. Let it be understood that the rents should pay a fair dividend on the capital invested: those paid by the Horticultural Society being reduced if possible to a nominal amount.

3d. The cellar and ware-room could either be rented to a responsible person, who, acting under the general supervision of the Society, should receive fruits and flowers for sale and exhibition, or the whole could be managed by a judicious, responsible man who should be employed for the purpose. In either case it is believed the income from rent of this room or commission on sales, as the case might be, with rents from other parts of the building, would pay a very good interest on the investment. By this arrangement in a few years the place would become headquarters for all Horticultural men and Horticultural products. Producers would know at once without enquiry, where to send the delicious fruits, and beautiful flowers, while families in all parts of the city would know at once where to go to procure just the very fruits they required. It would thus become a convenient medium of communication between the fruit-grower and the consumer, both of which parties would reap a substantial benefit.

Should some such scheme as the above be adopted, and wisely planned, I doubt not but every dollar of the stock would be soon taken up, and the enterprise made successful. The interests of horticulture would thus be promoted and all parties concerned mutually benefitted.

P. B. D.

If you wish to present your friend with a New Year's Gift that will be fresh and green the year round, subscribe for the RURAL.

GRAPE CULTURE IN INDIANA.—At the meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society, in October last, Dr. Warder, in his address, said:

The Concord, from having stood the test this year, enjoys peans of praises from all. Popularity it had acquired before, but here it is triumphant. It has been everywhere in the West hardy and productive. The quality of the fruit, heretofore considered not quite second rate, has been reviewed with many commendations, and the opinion generally expressed that it is the very next thing to first rate. It is safe to say that Concord stock gained at least twenty-five per cent. during the sitting of the Board.

The reports on the Concord from all parts of the West are favorable. In many vineyards, containing many varieties, it is the only one which remains hardy and fruitful.

GRAPE CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—W. S. Powell, of Tulare county, California, writes the Department of Agriculture:

"I do not think you have any just conception of the adaptability of this country for the production of wine. Practical experience enables me to say that 1,000 gallons of pure wine is but a fair yield from an acre of vines six years old; and what may seem to you more incredible, Mr. James Persian, our largest cultivator of the grape and most experienced vintner, assured me but a few days ago, that he candidly believed, in a favorable season, he could select an acre in his vineyard that would yield 2,000 gallons of wine. So peculiarly favorable is the climate that the most tender European varieties are perfectly hardy here. The Chasselas Fontainebleau, White Chasselas, and Black Prince are now ripe."

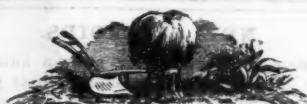
#### Missouri Horticultural Society.

We hope to see a large attendance of the Fruit Growers of the West at the Annual Meeting on the Second Tuesday of January, in this City.—The reputation of this Society is national. Its reports are of the highest value. Experienced fruit growers attend it and make it a depository of their observation and practice. All who make fruit growing a business, will derive great benefit by being present and coming in contact with some of the most enlightened pomologists of the West. It is a pleasure to make their acquaintance, and gather the wisdom that drops from their lips. And their hearts are as warm as their minds are enlightened. It is a pleasure to know them and to be able to class them among one's acquaintances and friends. Come, from all quarters of the West, and you will be received with an old-fashioned welcome.

B. P. Johnson, the able, veteran Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, will accept our thanks for a copy of his last published Report, being for 1864. This Report sustains the previously well-earned reputation of the worthy Secretary. His Reports are models in their way, and all our State Societies have patterned after them.

E. L. DUNCAN'S PATENT DRY HOUSE.—Mr. S. P. Best has exhibited to us a model of the above Portable House and apparatus for drying fruit. It seems to be well adapted for the purpose, and Fruit Growers would doubtless find it advantageous and profitable.





## EDITOR'S TABLE.

### Great Increase of Subscribers.

Our subscribers are acting magnanimously. They are swelling our already large list of names wonderfully. Every mail brings us large clubs of subscribers, and the greater proportion of them are new ones. A little earnest effort on the part of each of our patrons in the aggregate works wonders. From every part of the West the names are pouring in; from Missouri and Illinois; from Iowa and Wisconsin, even; from Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio; from Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, are new names coming. The seed that was sown in each of these States has taken root and a splendid harvest is now being gathered. Thanks to you, one and all. If our best energies devoted to your highest interests will be any recompense for what you have done, and are doing, they shall be freely given. This is the season—the commencement of the new volume—to speak a word in behalf of the Western farmer's paper. This is the season—the beginning of the New Year—for farmers to begin right by subscribing for, and encouraging others to subscribe for, an Agricultural journal—an offspring of your own soil and climate—that will grow and thrive only by your patronage, and reward you, we hope generously, for that patronage. But you owe to this journal another duty. You should not only extend it your patronage, but you should contribute to it your experience, your observation, your brains; not perhaps so much for the benefit of the paper, or the editor, as for the benefit of one another. Farmers owe a duty to each other. They should enlighten one another. If they know a shorter or better way to success in the cultivation of any crop, they should point out that way to one another. If they have had sad experiences, or favorable experiences, they should tell their brothers of them that they may receive the benefit.

Again returning to you our warmest thanks for your kindnesses, we extend to you the greeting of the season, and wish you one and all, from the bottom of our heart, a Happy New Year.

### PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

To every person remitting us six dollars for four subscribers for one year, we will send FIVE Concord Grape Vines.

To every person remitting us fifteen dollars for ten subscribers for one year, we will send FIFTEEN Concord Grape Vines.

In addition to the grape vines we will send TWENTY DOLLARS worth of Trees and Plants from the St. Louis Nursery to the club agent who sends us forty names and sixty dollars; and FIFTEEN DOLLARS worth of Trees and Plants for thirty names and forty-five dollars; or TEN DOLLARS worth of Trees and Plants for twenty names and thirty dollars.

In every school district in the West, in every

neighborhood, a club of twenty, thirty or forty can be got by the proper effort. Show them a copy of the *Rural*, tell them it is devoted specially to their calling, that its editors and contributors are Western men, who are themselves farmers, and give their own experience and observation, and that it will be worth many times the price they pay for it before the year is out. We do not know that we have ever talked with a farmer on the subject who has not said that his Agricultural Journal had been worth to him during the year many times its cost.

### Deer Hounds Lost.

A recent deer hunt, near Platin Rock, Jefferson county, Mo., we lost two valuable dogs. They bounced a fine buck at 7 o'clock in the morning, which they pursued all day—the deer finally taking to the Selma hills, and probably crossing the river into Illinois, and perhaps was followed there by the dogs. One of these hounds, a large, yellowish colored one, had been loaned to us by our friend James McCausland of St. Louis County, and we are very anxious to find him and return him, as he had belonged to the late Col. Wells, the father-in-law of Mr. McCausland, and was on this account highly prized by the family. It may be that some of our patrons in that vicinity may know where he is, and they will confer a very great favor by notifying us. The other hound belonged to us, and was an excellent one—black, with yellow legs and marks, medium size, and answers to the name of Drum. But we are far more anxious to obtain our friend's dog, as he was an "heir-loom" of the family.

In this connection we will state, that we are short of hounds, and if any of our friends have a surplus, we will be a thankful recipient. We must shake off the ennui of business life occasionally, and revive our spirits, and brace up our health, by indulging in the delights of the chase. What music is more delightful than the baying of the hounds in hot pursuit of game? and what amusement more inspiring? Those of our readers who have indulged in deer or fox hunting, can properly appreciate our feelings.

### CLUBS.

Many who have remitted Two Dollars for the *Rural World* for 1866, inquire whether they will be permitted to send three more names and four dollars, making six dollars in all for the four subscribers. We answer—certainly. Get all the names you can at our club rates, and it will make no difference whether all the names are sent at one time or not. Others, who have sent a club, wish to know whether they can continue to send names at club rates and for different post-offices? When a club has been once formed, names may be added to it indefinitely at club rates, at any time, and for any post-office. We are not so particular as some publishers are in this respect. We are willing to undergo a little additional trouble. Our subscribers are at considerable trouble in getting up clubs, and we should not complain, if they do not, if the names do not come all at one time, or from the same post-office. We want the names, and the more our list is swollen the more shall we all be benefitted.

### EVERGREEN SCREEN.

N. J. COLMAN, Esq.—Sir: I wish to plant a hedge or screen of some kind of low-growing Evergreens—say six or eight feet high. Where can I get the seed, what kind of seed would you advise me to plant, and how shall I plant and treat them. Yours truly, N. S. GAY.

Moro, Madison Co., Ill.

In answer to our correspondent, we will state, that we fear he is on the wrong track. We do not doubt that he wants the hedge, but we do doubt his wanting the seed, or rather the propriety of his wanting the seed. Our friend is a farmer, and he can make more growing farm products, than he can growing Evergreens from seed. It is an uphill business, and if he can make it profitable, he can do better than we can, and we have skillful gardeners and nursery men in our employ.

Our summers are too hot and dry—the air lacks moisture and coolness—and the young plants will perish in spite of the best intended efforts. In the moist climate of Great Britain, or in the more northern sections of this country—particularly in the vicinity of the great lakes, they can be grown with tolerable success from the seed. We have had considerable experience in trying to raise evergreens from the seed at St. Louis, and our success has not been sufficiently flattering to induce us to "try, try again." Then, if they could be raised, our friend would be ten years older than he now is, before he got them eight or ten feet high. The evergreen grows slow at the start, and it would take a man blessed with a great degree of patience to wait for the trees to become useful.

The better way is to buy your plants. Twelve or eighteen inches high will answer. They will not cost very much. Prepare a nice border, about 18 inches or two feet deep, and three or four feet wide. Set the plants out 18 inches or two feet apart. Give them a heavy mulching—particularly the first season. Prune them so as to cause them to grow in a dense hedge. Keep the ground properly worked, and, in a few years, you will have a hedge that you would not part with for any price.

The best evergreen for a hedge is, the Arbor Vitæ, though any of the evergreens will do.—The Hemlock Spruce and the Norway Spruce are particularly desirable.

BUTTERWORTH'S CORN HARVESTER.—This machine has been exhibited to us. It cuts two rows each through, dropping the stalks in bundles of any desired size. It is drawn by one horse, and requires only a driver, it being self-operating in all its parts; is very simple in construction; will cut from 12 to 15 acres per day. For further information, address T. Butterworth, Shelbyville, Mo.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—THE TRIBUNE for Dec. 23 is published on a triple sheet, and contains a vast amount of useful reading matter. See table of contents in advertising columns.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" gives sure and almost immediate relief. "The Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.



Here is something inimitable. Were clothes ever so passionately described before—or since? for the author is an old writer of some two hundred years ago.

#### DELIGHT IN DISORDER.

A sweet disorder in the dress  
Kindles in clothes a wantonness:  
A lawn about the shoulders thrown  
Into a fine distraction—  
An erring lace, which here and there  
Enthralls the crimson stomacher—  
A cuff neglectful, and thereby  
Ribbons to flow confusedly—  
A winning wave, deserving note  
In the tempestuous petticoat—  
A careless shoe-string, in whose tie  
I see a wild civility—  
Do more bewitch me than when art  
Is too precise in every part.

ROBERT HERRICK.

#### LIGHTER MEALS.

In eating less we feel easier, lighter, and more cheerful. The mind is clearer, much,—and more active. It is let loose, as it were,—and the benefit of food, which is given in such portions as to strengthen and stimulate the system, is thus apparent: the whole machine is in order, and the proper amount of steam is working it successfully. Overload the stomach, and you will weigh down the machine, clog the wheels, resulting in headache, constipation, cholera morbus, &c.; and the machine in such a condition will wear out, or give out. But most, the man is unhappy with such a load to carry in such a tender place as his stomach.

Thus, the man is happier who lives temperately with respect to food. He is not only happier, but he is stronger, more fleshy (if disposed to be dyspeptic or lean), and more successful in life, in a moral and mental, as well as physical point of view. He is fit for society then (if ever), fit for farming, fit for authorship, for preaching, for example. But the evil lurks, and it is hard to get rid of it. It is not glaring like drunkenness, like other vices,—it is a private affair, and must be classed as a private evil. It is therefore the worse, as it hides its operation. But its effects are visible, though not always properly referred.

But it is so hard to overcome! So it is. But which is worse, to subdue a momentary gratification, or to be in torment constantly? Reason tells it plainly, and no one denies it. But, we are not creatures of reason. Yet how much it would be for our benefit in this respect if we were. Let us be cheerful if we may as well as not. We shall feel to be active, and delight in it—delight in working, or be doing something. It is hard to be lazy—lazy from a dull stomach.

You see such men, carrying their weary weight, almost everywhere; you see the few in contrast: they are the ones that do the world's work, instead of spending its incomes, and making themselves unhappy in consequence—short-lived as well, generally dying miserable. Dyspeptics and lazy men are made by eating too much.

#### SOLILOQUY OF A LOAFER.

Let's see, where am I? This is—coal I'm lying on. Was coming up street—met a wheelbarrow—was drunk; comin' t'other way—the wheelbarrow fell over me, or I over the wheelbarrow, and one of us fell into the cellar—don't know which now—guess it must ha' been me. I'm a nice young man; yes I am—tight! tore! drunk! Well, I can't help it—'tain't my fault—wonder whose fault 'tis? Is it Jones' fault? No. Is it my wife's fault? Well, it ain't. Is it the wheelbarrow's fault? No. It's whisky's fault. Who is whisky? Has he a large family? All poor, I reckon. I think I won't own him any more. I'll cut his acquaintance. I've had that notion for about ten years, and always hate to do it for fear of hurting his feelings. I'll do it now. I think liquor's injurin' me—it's spoiling my temper.

Sometimes I get mad when I'm drunk, and abuse Bets and the boys; it used to be Lizzie and the children—that's sometime ago. I'd come home o' evenin's, an' she put her arms around my neck an' kiss me, an' call me her dear William. When I comes now, she takes her pipe out of her mouth an' her hair out of her eyes, an' says somethin' like: "Bill, you drunken brute, shut the door after you; we're cold enough, havin' no fire, 'thout letting the snow blow in that way." Yes, she's Bets, an' I'm Bill, now. I ain't a good Bill, nuther; think I'm a counterfeit; won't pass—a tavern without goin' in an' gettin' drunk. Don't know what bank I'm on. Last Saturday I was on the river bank—drunk.

I stay out pretty late; no, sometimes I'm out all night; fact is, I'm out pretty much all over out of friends, out of pocket, out at the elbows and knees, and always outrageously dirty—so Bets says; but then she's no judge, for she's never clean herself. I wonder why she doesn't wear good clothes; maybe she hasn't got 'em; whose fault's that?—isn't mine—must be whisky's.

Sometimes I'm in, however; I'm intoxicated now, and in somebody's coal cellar. There's one principle I've got—I won't go in debt; I never could do it. There, one of my coat tails is gone—got tore off, I expect, when I fell in here. I'll have to get a new suit soon. A fellow told me 'tother day that I'd make a good sign for a paper mill. If he wasn't so big I'd kick him. I've had this shirt on for nine days, and I'm afraid it won't come off without tearin'. People ought to respect me more'n they do, for I'm in holey orders. I ain't a dandy, though my clothes are pretty near Greasian style. I guess I tore this window shutter in my pants 'tother night, when I sat down on the wax in Ben Rugg's shop; I'll have to get it mended, or—I'll catch cold. I ain't very stout. As the boys say, I'm as fat as a match and as healthy as the small pox. My best hat is standing guard for a window pane that went out 'tother mornin' at the invitation of a brickbat. It's getting cold down here; I wonder if I ain't able to climb. If I had a drink I could think better. Let's see; I ain't got three cents; if I was in a tavern I could sponge one. Whenever anybody treats and says "come fellars," I always think my name's "fellars," and I've got too good manners to refuse. Well, I must leave this, or they'll arrest me for an attempt at burglary. I ain't come to that yet. Anyhow, it was the wheelbarrow that did the harm—not me.

#### NEW ASTEROIDS.

During the present year quite a number of newly discovered asteroids or star-like planets have been added to the long catalogue of those already noted. There are now known to exist, whose elements have been partially defined, eighty-five of these planetary bodies, all situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and all discovered during the present century. Mr. Ferguson, of the Washington Observatory, has the distinction of being the first American to discover a planet, which was the 31st in number (Euphrosyne) of these small planets, in September, 1854. On April 26th of the present year, De Gasparis, of Naples, Italy, discovered one which he named Beatrice, it being the eighth one detected by this Italian astronomer. On August 26th following, Dr. Luther, of Bilk, Germany, also defined the elements of another. Luther also has the honor of being the discoverer of eight or nine. It was announced by Prof. J. C. Watson, of the Ann Arbor Observatory, Michigan, that on the 9th of October last he had discovered the eighty-fifth in number, but he soon received the intelligence that his "new planet" had been previously detected and its element calculated by Dr. Peters, of the Hamilton College Observatory, Clinton, New York, on the 19th of September last. Mr. Watson had discovered one before he was rivalled in his eighty-fifth asteroid. There are many opinions as to the origin of these small planets, but it is generally conjectured that they are fragments of a once large planet burst asunder by some internal convulsion.

#### THE APPLE TREE IN THE LANE.

Never were apples half so sweet,  
Golden Russet striped with red,  
As those that fell on the yielding turf  
When she shook the branches overhead.  
A trysting place for youthful friends  
Was the apple tree in the days of yore,  
And oft we've sat beneath its shade  
And talked bright dreams of the future o'er.

And when the warm October sun  
Shone on the maple's scarlet robe,  
We gathered apples sound and fair,  
And round as our own mystic globe.  
The stately helmlock crown'd the hill,  
The dark pines rise above the plain—  
But the one we prize far more than they,  
The apple tree in the pasture lane.

Long years have passed, and cows no more  
Come home at night through the grassy lane:  
Where the gate swung back on leathern hinge  
I stand and gaze on the far off plain.  
No more we list to the music low  
Of the crystal stream as it ripples on,  
And the apple tree in the pasture lane  
Is but a dream of the days by-gone.

#### A GOOD WIFE.

A translation of a Welsh Triad:  
She is modest, void of deceit, and obedient.  
Pure of conscience, gracious of tongue, and true to her husband.  
Her heart not proud, her manners affable, and her bosom full of compassion for the poor.  
Laboring to be tidy, skillful of hand, and fond of praying to God.  
Her conversation amiable, her dress decent, and her house orderly.  
Quick of hand, quick of eye, and quick of understanding.  
Her person tidy, her manners agreeable, and her heart innocent.  
Her face benignant, her head intelligent, and provident.  
Neighborly, gentle, and of a liberal way of thinking.  
Able in directing, providing what is wanting, and a good mother to her children.  
Loving her husband, loving peace, and loving God.  
Happy the man who possesses such a wife.



## WOODMAN AND DOG.

Forth goes the woodman, leaving unconcerned  
The cheerful haunts of man, to wield the ax,  
And drive the wedge in yonder forest drear,  
From morn to eve his solitary task.  
Shaggy, and lean, and shrewd, with pointed ears.  
And tail cropped short, half lurcher and half cur,  
His dog attends him. Close behind his heel  
Now creeps he slow; and now, with many a frisk  
Wide-scampering, snatches up the drifted snow  
With ivory teeth, or plows it with his snout—  
Then shakes his powdered coat, and barks for joy.  
Headless of all his pranks, the sturdy churl  
Moves right toward the mark; nor stops for aught,  
But now and then with pressure of his thumb  
T' adjust the fragrant charge of a short tube,  
That fumes beneath his nose; the trailing cloud  
Streams far behind him, scenting all the air.

[COWPER.]

## CLEAN FEET.

Many are careless in the care of their feet.—  
If they wash them once a month, they think  
they are doing well. They do not consider  
that the largest pores of the system are located  
in the bottom of the foot, and that the most offensive  
matter is discharged through those pores.  
No one has failed to notice the odor which is experienced  
in the presence of certain persons.—  
They wear stockings from the beginning to the  
end of the week without change. The stockings  
become completely saturated with offensive  
matter. It is sickening to be in the presence  
of such persons. Ill health is generated by  
such treatment of the feet. The pores are not  
only repellants but absorbents, and this fetid  
matter, to a greater or less extent, is taken back  
into the system.

The feet should be washed daily, as well as  
the arm-pits, from which an offensive odor is  
also emitted, unless daily ablution is practiced.  
Cleanliness is next to Godliness. A man nor  
woman can neither feel well nor be well unless  
frequent bathing is practiced. Stockings should  
not be worn more than a day or two at a time.  
They may be worn for one day, and then aired  
and sunned and worn another day—but to wear  
the same stockings for a whole week is not doing  
justice to your feet, nor your health, nor  
your conscience—for who can have a clear conscience  
in a foul body.

## THE MAIL CARRIER.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
With spattered boots, strapped waist, and frozen  
locks,

News from all nations lumbering at his back.  
True to his charge, the close-packed load behind,  
Yet careless what he brings, his one concern  
Is to conduct it to the destined inn—  
And, having dropped th' expected bag, pass on.  
He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch,  
Cold, and yet cheerful; messenger of grief  
Perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some;  
To him indifferent whether grief or joy. [COWPER.]

A CURIOUS ILLUSTRATION.—“My friends,”  
said a returned missionary at a late anniversary  
meeting, “let us avoid sectarian bitterness.  
The inhabitants of Hindostan, where I have been  
laboring for many years, have a proverb that  
“though you bathe a dog's tail in oil and bind  
it in splints, you cannot get the crook out of it.”  
Now a man's sectarian bias is simply the crook  
in the dog's tail, which cannot be eradicated;  
and I hold that every one should be allowed to  
wag his own peculiarity in peace!”

A GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Several of  
our citizens returned last week from a visit to  
the Great Sunken Lake, situated in the Cascade  
mountains, about 75 miles north-east from Jack-  
sonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of  
Sinbad the Sailor. It is thought to average  
2,000 feet down to the water all around. The  
walls are almost perpendicular, running down  
into the water and leaving no beach. The depth  
of the water is unknown, and its surface is  
smooth and unruffled, as it lies so far below the  
surface of the mountain that the air currents  
do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve  
miles, its width at ten. There is an island in  
its center having trees upon it. No living man  
ever has, and probably ever will, be able to  
reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still and  
mysterious in the bosom of the “everlasting  
hills,” like a huge well scooped out by the giant  
genii of the mountains, in the unknown ages  
gone by, and around it the primeval forests  
watch and ward are keeping.—[Jacksonville,  
(Oregon) Sentinel, Aug. 12.]

## A Scene in the Settlements.

—All around was heard the crash of trees,  
Trembling awhile and rushing to the ground,  
The low of ox, and shouts of men who fired  
The brushwood, or who tore the earth with plows.  
The grain sprang thick and tall, and hid in green  
The blackened hill-side; ranks of spiky maize  
Rose like a host embattled; the buckwheat  
Whitened broad acres, sweetening with its flowers  
The August wind. White cottages were seen  
With rose-trees at the windows; barns from which  
Came loud and shrill the voice of chanticleer;  
Pastures where rolled and neighed the lordly horse,  
And white flocks browsed and bleated. [BRYANT.]

TRANSPARENT HOUSES.—In the vicinity of  
Surprise Valley (Nevada,) is an extensive quarry  
of gypsum, perfectly crystallized, and as trans-  
parent as blocks of ice from the clearest pond.  
This rock naturally breaks in perfect squares,  
and without cutting can be used for building  
purposes. Several houses will soon be erected  
of this material, and it is thought that no win-  
dows will be required, as the blocks of gypsum  
will admit light. A building, constructed of this  
material would certainly present a splendid and  
fairy-like appearance.

JOSH BILLINGS ON HENS.—Josh Billings talks  
learnedly, as follows: The best time tew sett a  
hen iz when the hen iz ready. I kant tell you  
what the best breed iz, but the shanghigh iz the  
meanest. It kosts as much to board one az it  
düz a stage hose, and you might az well under-  
take to fat a fanning mill by running oats thru  
it. There aint no profit in keepin' a hen for  
his eggs if he lays less than one a day. Hens  
ar very long lived, if tha don't contract the  
throat disease; there iz a great many hens goes  
to pot by this melankolly disease; I kant tell  
exactly how tew pick out a good hen, but aza a gen-  
eral thing the long eared ones, I kno, are the  
least apt to scratch up the garden. Eggs pack-  
ed in equal parts of salt and lime water, with  
the other end down, will keep from thirty to  
forty years, if they are not disturbed. Fresh  
beefsteak is good for hens. I serpose four to  
five pounds a day would be awl a hen would  
need, at first along. I shall be happy tew ad-  
vise with you, at enny time, on the hen ques-  
tion—and take it in eggs.

## EVENING.

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,  
And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,  
And birds more musical at close of day,  
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm  
Lies folded close in Evening's robe of balm;  
And weary man must ever love her best,  
For Morning calls to toil, but night to rest.

## AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

In America everybody is busy; if not, he is  
looked down upon. In all other parts of the  
world, this is different. It is all owing to the  
newness of the country—people have to be  
busy to make improvement; if not, there would  
be no progress; and we would be like the savage  
or half-civilized people of the world. In Europe  
and the old (civilized) countries, this is not ne-  
cessary; improvement is already achieved.—  
Hence people are easy. That restlessness which  
is so common with us, they look upon with  
surprise when they come among us; and, strange,  
they soon acquire the habit—of making money  
—which means progress in civilization,—for it  
is the “almighty dollar,” after all, that does  
it: this is the grand lever of the world, reach-  
ing through it all with one universal power.—  
Here it is working almost miraculously. When  
we have gained the round of eminence, this will  
cease. We shall then settle down to the refine-  
ments—the arts, literature, &c., which has a  
distinct concentration, and is generally dissep-  
arated from the nascent excitement which attends  
the physical progress of a country.

IMPROVEMENT IN WINTER.—In the long win-  
ter evenings is the time for improvement. Read,  
discuss. Now is the time to get your theory,  
your knowledge, to apply in the spring and  
summer. If you neglect this opportunity for  
improvement, you are not fit for a farmer, and  
you will never make a successful one.

“OUR YOUNG FOLKS.”—During the whole  
first year, now closed with the December num-  
ber, we have read “Our Young Folks,” the  
juvenile monthly published in Boston by Messrs.  
Ticknor & Fields, and have never met any pub-  
lication so charmingly “made up” for the  
young folks. It is admirable in all respects.  
A new volume commences with the January  
number, and we most urgently advise all our  
friends who have “young folks” any where  
over the age of ten, to subscribe for it. All the  
leading writers of this country contribute to its  
pages, and its copious illustrations are really  
works of art. The terms for the magazine are—  
\$2 for one copy; \$5 for three copies; \$8 for five  
copies; \$15 for ten copies; \$20 for thirty copies,  
and an extra copy for the club. Address Tick-  
nor & Fields, 124 Tremont street, Boston.

HOME JOURNAL.—Messrs. Willis & Morris  
have issued their programme for the coming  
year, in which they promise that their journal  
of “the memorable, the progressive and the  
beautiful,” the *Home Journal* for 1866, shall be  
as attractive in all features as it ever was in the  
past, and shall continue to be what it in truth  
is, “the indispensable first need of the Ladies.”  
Their list of taking features includes a contin-  
uation of N. P. Willis' Chronicle of Gayety and  
Fashion—a new and beautiful story by Lamar-  
tine, entitled “Fior D'Aliza, an Idyll of Italian  
Life”—a new series of “Matrimonial Infelici-  
ties” by Barry Gray—brief Romances—origi-  
nal and sparkling Sketches of Character, Per-  
sons and Places—Foreign Correspondence—and  
the cream of all the Fashionable News of the  
Day, both Foreign and Domestic. The *Home  
Journal* will, or ought to, find a place in every  
drawing room. It is a very handsomely  
printed journal, on beautiful white paper, and  
is furnished at \$3 for one copy—\$7 50 for three  
copies—payable in advance. Address N. P.  
Willis & Morris Phillips, 107 Fulton street,  
New York.

## GOING TO SCHOOL.

Here is a beautiful picture for the youthful readers of the Home Circle. The mother is encouraging her little one to start in life on his school-boy journey after knowledge. He seems sorrowful at leaving his pleasant home, where he has passed so many joyous times in all the passing seasons of his infantile years.—The long-looked for Christmas and New Year has come and gone—its joyous festivals are over, and he is commencing the New Year as a pupil in the District school. We hope all our youthful readers will be ready cheerfully to resume or commence their studies.—Knowledge is valuable, and Education is the great gift of our country to all its children. Try, then, to secure its blessings, and be ever found in its pursuit.

**BEAUTY.**—Look up: you see only beauty—the sky, blue and round; the clouds, clean, colored and picturesque; the stars; and, heaven (in fancy.) Look down: there is the mould; there are the strata, the ores, and the central fires.—Look within: there is the soul; there are the kindly feelings, love, sorrow, patience, hope; there is virtue, heroism; what noble qualities the heart has! What a fine thing a noble man is; and a beautiful woman—beautiful in heart as well as in form!

**LOVE.**—Nothing is so sweet as love—because nothing is so evanescent. This is a sad doctrine to those who love; but it is a merciful necessity, else the mind would be on a constant strain, and become crazed in the end. The mind cannot endure a protracted strain, no more than the body. And yet we seek for love, for this chief element in the world—seeking day and night—complain because we have it not—because we are not constantly suffused with it. More harm originates from love than from anything else, because it is the most powerful passion—love in all its forms, but particularly sexual love. Happy he who can direct it; unhappy he who cannot, but becomes its slave.

Be courteous to all—make friends of but few.



## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

**POMATUM FOR CHILDREN.**—Wash a quarter of a pound of beef marrow and put it with a quarter of a pound of fresh lard into an earthen vessel; let it stand in boiling water till melted and clear, strain it off and add a gill of rose-water. When cold, break it up and squeeze through the rose water till soft, press out the water and beat with a fork, add an ounce of pure olive oil and twenty drops of oil of rosemary; beat till smooth.

**BLACK CAKE.**—One pound of flour and brown sugar, three-fourths of a pound of butter, one teaspoon of soda in a cup of sour cream, two pounds of currants and one of raisins, half a pound of citron, two nutmegs, half pound of mace and cloves, one pound of cinnamon, nearly a pint of molasses, one glass of brandy and wine.

**GINGER SNAPS.**—Take two cups of molasses, one of lard, tablespoonful of saleratus, same of ginger; roll thin, bake in quick oven.

**BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.**—Take one quart of sweet milk, heat nearly to boiling, then take five tablespoonfuls of meal, stir it in the milk, until well mixed; then take a quart of cold milk and beat two eggs in it two-thirds of a cup of molasses, a little salt, then pour it in with the hot milk, and bake about two hours, perhaps it may take longer, and you will have a pudding good enough for any one.

**POULTICES.**—As to inflammation, sores, cuts, wounds by rusty nails, etc., the great remedy is warmth and moisture, because these promote evaporation and cooling; whatever kind of poultice is applied, that is best which keeps moist the longest, and is in its nature mild; hence, cold, light, (wheaten) bread, soaked in sweet milk, is one of the very best known. There is no specific virtue in the repulsive remedy of the "entrails of a live chicken," of scraped potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, or any other scraping; the virtue consists in the mild moisture of the application. Hence the memory need not be burdened with the recollection of particular kinds of poultices, but only with the principle that that poultice is best which keeps moist longest without disturbances.

**HORSE RADISH SAUCE.**—Perhaps a good recipe for horse radish sauce, which is so excellent with both hot and cold beef, but which I do not always see served up with either, may be acceptable. Two tablespoonfuls of mustard, the same of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of cream or milk, and one of pounded white sugar, beaten well up together with a small quantity of grated horse radish. This is, of course, to be served up cold.

**TO KEEP SAUSAGE MEAT.**—Prepare it in small round cakes, fry them as for the table, pack them closely in an earthen jar, pour the fat from frying pan over them to keep them down until cold, then remove the weight, and cover the top over with lard. Keep dry and cool.

**RECIPE FOR JOHNNY CAKE.**—Take five rounded cups of meal, two level cups of flour, one of sour cream, one of sour milk, three eggs, half a cup of sugar, enough salt, two tablespoonfuls cooking soda; stir altogether and bake immediately. It requires about forty minutes to bake; and the above quantity affords breakfast for a family of ten.



# NEWS OF THE WEEK. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR DECEMBER 23.

The N. Y. Weekly Tribune for this week contains the following:

**LEADING ARTICLES**—Why It Won't Do; Corwin; Report of General Meigs; Mileage of Congress; The President and Congress; The End of Slavery; Suggestions; Colorado; Gen. Howard's Report; A New Railroad; Editorial Paragraphs.

**NEWS SUMMARY**—Military; Naval; News from Washington; New York; New England; The Southern Atlantic States; The Gulf States; Tennessee and Kentucky; The Western States; The Pacific Coast; Political; Domestic Miscellany.

**FOREIGN NEWS**—Europe; South America; Mexico; Canada; Hayti.

**SLAVERY FOREVER DEAD**—The Constitutional Amendment Ratified; Official from Secretary Seward. **VIRGINIA**—Protection to Citizens Assured; Mail Facilities; Gen. Lee's Memorial.

**FROM MEXICO**—Maximilian's Decree Establishing Slavery or Peonage; Opinion of Attorney-General Speed; Seward's Dispatch to Bigelow.

**FROM HAYTI.**

**CANADIAN POLITICS**—Resignation of the Hon. George Brown.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS**—President Buchanan's Defense; Mrs. Childs' Freedman's Book, etc.

**FROM RICHMOND TO CHARLESTON**—Special Correspondence.

**NEVADA—CALIFORNIA**—Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

**POETRY**—Grant's Instructions to Sheridan; To the Thirty-ninth Congress.

**THE FASHIONS**—The Latest Winter Modes.

**NATIONAL WOOL-GROWER'S CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE**—Its Proceedings.

**FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC** (Twenty-third Letter)—Brigham's Great Theater; Freshness and Naturalness of the Performers; Stage Vices; A New Theater; An Instance of Brigham's Sagacity; Novel Scenes on the Representation of "Camille;" Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne; Her Improved Health and Power; Miss Carmichael's Writings; Peculiar Circumstances of their Origin; A Poet Springing from the Desert; Ode on the President's Death; A Wild and Poetic Legend; Civilization and Rain.

**THE NEW YORK ELECTION**—Official Vote of the State.

**THE HOME LABOR LEAGUE**—The Constitution and Principles of the League.

**CONGRESS**—Abstract of the Proceedings.

**OBITUARY**—Death of Judge Ames of Rhode Island.

**NEGRO VOTING**—The Condition of the Nation's Salvation; Speech of Gerrit Smith on the Country in Chicago, Nov. 28, 1865.

**INTERESTING TO FARMERS**—American Institute Farmer's Club; Agricultural Items.

**Protection against the Coddling Moth Apple Worm.**

**Boiling Corn for Hog Feed; Seedling Apples;**

**Reclaiming Swamp; Sprouted Wheat Flour—**

**How to use it; Selecting Seed Corn; Mole Traps;**

**Blue Grass; Fish Guano; Onion Culture; Laying Tile**

**Drains; Renovating Old Orchards; Fur Skins—How**

**to Dress them; Pumpkin Seeds—Do they Injure**

**Stock? Grape Vines upon Trees; Preserving Eggs;**

**White Thorn Seed—How to Grow; Seeds and Plants**

**by Mail; Cisterns—Witching for Water.**

**NATIONAL FINANCES**—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

**THE DRY GOODS MARKET.**

**LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.**

**PERSONAL—POLITICAL—CITY ITEMS.**

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**

**MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.**

**LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH**—Special

Dispatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

**COMMERCIAL**—Full Reports of the Stock, Money,

Cotton, Grain, and Cattle Markets, specially reported

for The New York Tribune.

## TERMS.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year, 52 numbers \$ 2 00

do. Clubs of five 9 00

Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers 17 50

Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers 34 00

Ten copies to one address 16 00

Twenty copies, to one address 30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

Drafts on New York, or Post Office orders, payable



to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are pre-

ferable to any other mode of remittance.

[14] Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

# St. Louis Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

[Established 1845, by Wm. M. Plant.]

 SIGN OF THE GILT PLOW 

NO. 25 NORTH MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN CHESNUT AND PINE STS.,

Also, No. 203 NORTH FOURTH STREET (Fronting on two streets), & 204 BROADWAY.

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## Plant & Brother,

WM. M. PLANT.]

[ALFRED PLANT.]



Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers' Agents for the Sale of

# AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,

Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Steam Packing.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

PEARCE'S PLANTATION COTTON SPINNERS.

 WOOL CARDING MACHINES, COACH SCREWS, STORE TRUCKS; 

CISTERN, DEEP WELL, ENGINE AND CHAIN PUMPS; &C.



Krauser's Improved Portable Cider Mill and Press.

SUGAR CANE MILLS & JUICE EVAPORATORS.

Cotton Gins, Hand and Power Corn Shellers.

Smith's Patent-Cast Cast-Steel Plow.

Deere's Moline and Tobey & Anderson's Peoria steel Plows.

 STAFFORD'S 2-HORSE SULKY CULTIVATOR. 

Sucker State 2-horse sulky Cultivator.

Selby's double check row CORN PLANTER.

McGaffey's double check row or drill Corn Planter. Brown's Ills. double check row Corn Planter

Kirby's American Iron Reaper and Mower.

Hubbard's 2-wheel hinge-bar Mower.

Sulky and Revolving Horse Hay Rakes.

PALMER'S EXCELSIOR HORSE HAY HOISTING FORK.

Palmer's Revolving Hay Stacking Machine.

Also, a full supply of Warranted Fresh and Genuine

GARDEN, GRASS & OTHER SEEDS, growth of 1865.

All of which we offer at the lowest possible CASH PRICES.

Call and get Illustrated Catalogue furnished Gratis.

St. Louis, Mo., May, 1865.

PLANT & BRO.

**WANTED**—An energetic young man, that has had two or three years' experience in the Nursery business, to work in a Nursery. None need apply unless they can bring good reference, and to such permanent employment will be given by the month or year.

BAYLES & BRO.,  
Carondelet, Mo.

## BAROMETERS & THERMOMETERS.

I wish to announce to my friends and the readers of the "World" in particular, that I have just received a lot of the above-named instruments. A barometer is an indispensable article in every household, especially to the farmer, as it indicates the exact change in weather—and if he only knew the usefulness of the instrument, he would not hesitate to pay a small sum for an article that will save hundreds of dollars. Price, from \$10 to \$25. No. 114 Market St., apr. ly '30 JACOB BLATTNER, OPTICIAN.

**P. M. PINCKARD,**  
STATIONER, PRINTER & BOOKBINDER,

Nos. 78 and 80 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention and will be filled at as low figures as if the purchaser were present.

Address orders to  
P. M. PINCKARD,  
Nos. 78 and 80 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

**THE TRUE CAPE COD CRANBERRY.** For April, May and June planting, for upland and garden culture. Under my method of culture, the yield last season, on common dry upland, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, will be sent to any address, gratis, with a priced descriptive nursery catalogue, complete, of the most desirable Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, Grape Vines, New Strawberries, New Large Currants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c., and the very best and choicest Garden and Flower Seeds in great variety. Seeds prepaid by mail to any part of the country. Also a wholesale catalogue of the above, with very liberal terms to agents, clubs, and the trade. Agents wanted in every town for the sale of Trees, Plants and Seeds, on a very liberal commission, which will be made known on application.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Establishment,  
Dec 15-3m Plymouth, Mass.

**30,000 FIRST CLASS APPLE**  
Trees for sale, comprising all of  
THE LEADING WESTERN VARIETIES,  
at \$15 per hundred, \$100 per thousand.

**BAYLES & BRO.,**

janl-8t Carondelet, Mo.

# GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.



These unequalled Sewing Machines for family and manufacturing purposes, are now sold at LOWER prices at the St. Louis Agency than in New York.

Before purchasing a Sewing Machine, it would be well to ascertain that it possesses the following requisites: **SIMPLICITY IN CONSTRUCTION**, so that any one can learn it easily and adjust it to all work readily. **DURABILITY OF MATERIAL**, so that it will not cost anything for repairs. **CAPACITY FOR A VARIETY OF WORK**, so that any kind of sewing may be done on it. **RAPIDITY AND CERTAINTY OF MOVEMENT**, so that work may be done quickly and perfectly, with a stitch equal to, if not better, than that made in hand sewing.

**In the Singer Machines all these essentials are combined.**

They are the simplest, strongest, and most rapid Machines in use, make the most perfect stitch on both sides of the goods, and are capable of doing the greatest variety of work.

## Singer's Letter "A" Family Machine

Has no equal in **TITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, GATHERING, BRAIDING OR CORDING**, and there is no gauge so fine it cannot sew, and no cloth so coarse it will not stitch perfectly. No other machine can be compared with it, as is indicated by its popularity and the universal demand for it.

## SINGER'S MANUFACTURING MACHINES

For Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Saddles, Carriage Trimmings, Tents, Wagon Covers and Bags, retain their former supremacy, and are the only ones ever worked successfully.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for descriptive pamphlets. Any person taught to operate without charge.

## EDWIN DEAN,

General Agent Singer Manufacturing Company,  
Under Everett House, 85 North Fourth St., Saint Louis, Mo.

GEO. HUSMANN. C. C. MANWARING  
**HERMANN NURSERY.**  
HUSMANN & MANWARING, Proprietors,  
HERMANN, MO.

Having much increased our business, we take pleasure in calling the attention of our friends, and the public generally, to our large and complete assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs comprising the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, standard and dwarf; Cherries, standard and dwarf; Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines and Creepers, Roses, Dahlias, and other Plants, Scions of Fruit Trees, Cuttings and Seedlings of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

Most of the varieties were tested here, and have proved successful in our soil and climate, and all are warranted true to name.

We would call the special attention of Grape Growers to our large assortment of native hardy grapes, comprising over sixty of the choicest varieties, which we have spared no pains nor cost to procure from the most reliable sources. Many of them have been tested here, and all will be tested in the open vineyard, and we shall recommend none until we have found them successful. This we may now confidently do with Norton's Virginia, Herbemont, Missouri and Concord, they having been tested beyond a doubt.

Descriptive Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants. Orders directed to us personally or to our local agents, will be promptly and carefully filled.

HUSMANN & MANWARING.  
Hermann, Sept. 1859.

Itch! Itch! Itch!  
Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!

## Wheaton's Ointment



Will Cure the Itch in 48 hours

It cures the Prairie Itch, Wabash Scratches, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents.

Beware of Lotions and Washes which will not remove the disease.

By sending 60 cents to COLLINS BRO'S, (Agents for the South-west,) S.W. Corner of 2d and Vine Sts., Saint Louis, Mo., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass., Proprietors. Oct 15-6m

## WESTERN NURSERIES, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The proprietors offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, a large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of most all kinds, and are of the best selected fruit for the West, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Grapes, &c., and all Small Fruits. Packing and shipping done in the best of order. Address the Proprietors, 223 Locust St. Saint Louis, Mo. [mar15] PARTRIDGE & THOMAS.

## JOB PRINTING,

Such as Cards, Books, Pamphlets,  
Sale Bills, &c., at this office.

## Osage Orange Seed

From Texas Once More.

The subscribers having had fourteen years' experience in importing Osage Orange Seed from Texas, prior to the Rebellion, are now preparing to open trade again on an extensive scale. From their past experience and present facilities, they feel confident in offering a large amount of seed early in the coming season, on the best terms; and as the seed will be gotten out, packed and transported under their personal supervision, they will be warranted fresh and sound.

Inquiries addressed to OVERMAN, MANN & CO., Box 100, Normal, Ill., or 600 Bloomington, Ill.

Normal, Ill., Sept. 1st, '65.  
N.B.—Our Mr. Mann, an old resident of the "Bo-dark" or Osage Region, is now in Texas giving his personal attention to the gathering of the seed, &c. sep-tf] O. M. & Co.

\$2,000 a year made by any one with \$15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks, endorse the Circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. dec15 3m

## TO EVERY FAMILY.

## Monsees' CLOTHES AND WOOL WASHER.

PATENTED AUGUST 1st, 1865.

## Housekeepers Attention!

If you want a

GOOD WASHING MACHINE,

Buy one of this kind. It works easy, does the work well, is simple in construction, and not liable to get out of order. Please send for a Circular. Address, JOHN H. MONSEES, Smith City, Pettis Co., Mo.

Oct. 1.

## GRAPE VINES.

The undersigned have about 50,000 Grape Vines for sale, which they offer at reasonable rates, both wholesale and retail, and offer to give the usual commission to dealers. Their stock consists chiefly of Norton's Seedling and Concord, but also have Herbemont, Clinton, Hartford Prolific, Cassady, Taylor's Bullitt, Delaware, Diana and Rebecca. Address EISENMAYER & BRO., Mascoutah, St. Clair Co., Aug. 15, 1865. Illinois.

## N. J. COLMAN'S SAINT LOUIS NURSERY!

On the Olive Street Road, 5 miles West of the Court House.

It contains the largest and choicest stock of



Home Grown

FRUIT TREES,

Shade Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Evergreens,

Grape Vines, SMALL FRUITS, ETC., IN THE WEST.

The varieties are all guaranteed to be adapted to our soil and climate.

The City Office of the Nursery is at 97 Chestnut St., in the Office of "COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD."

Address, NORMAN J. COLMAN, St. Louis, Mo.



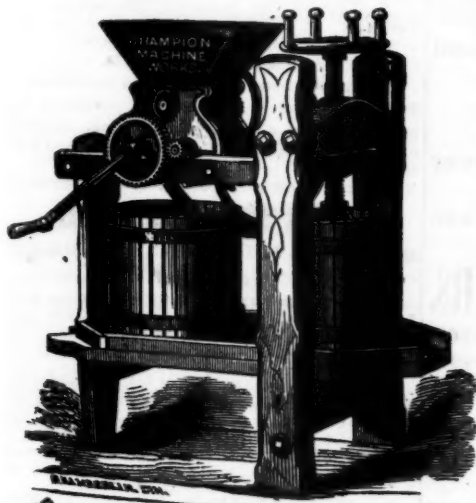
## WESTERN AGRICULTURAL DEPOT AND SEED STORE.

BLUNDEN, KOENIG & CO.,

No. 56 North Second St., above Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

HEREWITH WE PRESENT CUT OF THE CELEBRATED

### Champion Cider and Wine Press:



The best, simplest, most durable, and lightest draft mill in the country. We are agents for the best

### GRAIN DRILLS MADE

With Oat and Grass Seed Sowing attachments. Our stock of Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk

### CUTTING BOXES,

Is the most complete in the country, comprising all sizes, kinds and prices.

HAND AND POWER

### CORN SHELLERS

In abundance. We are the sole agents for the celebrated

Moline Steel Plows, Black's Gang Plows, and the

### Hawkeye Corn Cultivator on Wheels, &c.

All of which we are prepared to warrant and sell low. Call and examine our stock and get Catalogue of Agricultural Implements.

BLUNDEN, KOENIG & CO.,

Western Agricultural Depot and Seed Store, 56 Second St. Saint Louis, Mo.

### Lilies! Lilies! Lilies!

FOR THE MILLION.

JAPAN and other LILIES, by mail, at the following prices:

	each.	per doz.
AURATUM—New Golden Lily of Japan, strong flowering roots,	\$5 00	\$50 00
LANCIFOLIUM album—White Japan,	40cts.	4 00
do rubrum—Red Spotted Japan	40cts.	4 00
do roseum—Rose Spotted Japan	40cts.	4 00
do roseum monstrosum—White & crimson	\$1	\$10 00
CANDIDUM flore pleno—Double White,	25cts.	2 50
KAMPITSCHATKENSE—Orange,	50cts.	5 00
TIGRINUM—Tiger Lily, large roots,	15cts.	1 50
DOUBLE TUBEROSES, per doz.	\$1.50;	per 100 \$9;
		per 1000 \$60.

CLIANthus DAMPIERI in varieties. New seeds of this splendid plant in papers of 10 seeds for \$1; 25 seeds for \$2; 100 seeds for \$7.

AURATUM AND OTHER LILIES by the 100 to the TRADE, at reduced rates. J. M. THORBURN & CO. Nov. 15-41 15 John St., New York.

### GRAPE VINES & SMALL FRUIT PLANTS. FOR SALE IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

Send for Price List.

E. R. MASON & SON,  
Webster Groves, St. Louis Co., Mo.  
[Nov. 1-5m.]



FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Vines, Flowering Shrubs, etc., grown and for sale at the

COAL CREEK VINEYARD & NURSERY.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

BARNES & KELLY,

(nov156m)

Lawrence, Kan.

### SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

[From the Utica Daily Observer, Sept. 15th.]

FIRST PREMIUM.—By reference to the list which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that the Singer Sewing Machines (both family and manufacturing) carry off the first premiums from the State Fair which closes to-day. It is worthy of remark, that these machines are rarely seen at fairs, and the Singer Co. have not entered into the general scramble for premiums which has characterized the past few years. The agent in this city saw fit, however, to come out on this occasion, in force; and notwithstanding the competition was sharp—the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, &c. joining in the contest—it was plain to be seen, when the practical tests were applied, that the "plumes" must be handed over to the Singer machines.

## LAND PLASTER

By the Barrel.

Rhodes' Superphosphate.

PLANT & BRO.,  
25 North Main St., Louis, Mo.

## Dutch Bulbs.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Snowdrops, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Jonquils, &c.,

FROM HOLLAND.

Just received by PLANT & BRO., No. 25 N. Main St., and 203 N. Fourth St. [nov3t]

## WILLCOX & GIBBS

SILENT FAMILY

## SEWING MACHINE,

Without question the best

### PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

In the world. It is entirely NOISELESS in operation. The NEEDLE, HEMMERS OR FEEDER CANNOT be set wrong. The BRAIDER is always ready in its place. The Hem and Fell are always TURNED UNDER.

It runs FASTER and EASIER than any other and NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER.

It will do all kinds of Family SEWING IN THE MOST PERFECT MANNER.

## Lamb's Family

## KNITTING MACHINE

Is infinitely superior to anything of the kind ever before gotten up. It will WIDEN, NARROW, KNIT THE HEEL, &c. &c., same as in hand knitting, besides making almost an endless variety of worsted work, such as Shawls, Nubias, Clouds, Sacques, Leggings, &c. It will

Knit Woolen, Cotton or Silk.

AGENTS are wanted for both of these Machines. Send Stamp for Circulars to

M. W. LEET,

General Agent,

No. 24 North 5th St., St. Louis.

[Deel-4t]

# MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

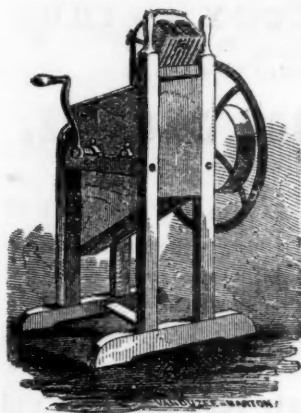
BARNUM & BRO., 26 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

Opposite Merchants' Exchange, between Market and Walnut,  
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN YOKE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers' Agents for the sale of

All kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machines. Also, Garden  
Grass and Field Seeds.



Champion of Ohio Reapers and Mowers and  
Simple Mowers.

Buckeye 2-horse Sulky Corn Plows.

Double Check-row Corn Planters.

Buckeye Wheat Drill, with Seed Sower  
Attachment.

Buckeye Cider Mill and Press. Victor Cane  
Mills and Cook's Evaporators.

**HAND & POWER CORN SHELLERS.**

Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes.

Corn Crushers, Threshers, Horse Powers,

Cotton Gins, Plows, Harrows.

**CLOTHES WRINGERS.**

Leather and Rubber Belting.

Our stock of Garden and Flower Seeds will be fresh and pure, and furnished in any quantity desired, with

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING.

BARNUM & BRO.

## DR. WHITTIER,

Longer located in St. Louis than any  
other Chronic Disease Physician. Office 65 St.  
Charles St., one square south of Lindell Hotel, Saint  
Louis. All Chronic, Virulent and Special Diseases  
treated. Hours, 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Confidential con-  
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Theory of Disease free. Communications by mail  
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sent free for two 3 cent stamps. [aply]

## BROWN'S POTTERY.

JACOB BROWN, manufacturer of and dealer in  
EARTHENWARE, S.E. Cor. of 2d and Dock  
Streets, Saint Louis, Mo.

A large stock of Flower Pots,  
Constantly on hand. It

## J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S

ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF

Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds

For 1866.

With directions for their culture and management,  
will be issued about the TENTH of the month, and  
mailed to all applicants.

Genuine Early Goodrich Potatoes,

\$1.25 per peck; \$4 per bushel; \$11 per barrel.

Trade Price Lists for Dealers only, now ready

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

Jan-1-3t

15 John St., New York.

## Lyon's Periodical Drops.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY FOR  
IRREGULARITIES.

These drops are a scientifically compounded fluid  
preparation, and better than any Pills, Powders, or  
Nostrums. Being liquid, their action is direct and  
positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and cer-  
tain specific for the cure of all obstructions and sup-  
pressions of nature. Their popularity is indicated by  
the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold  
and consumed by the ladies of the United States,  
every one of whom speak in the strongest terms of  
praise of their great merits. They are rapidly taking  
the place of every other Female Remedy, and are  
considered by all who know aught of them, as the su-  
perior, safest and most infallible preparation in the world,  
for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of  
all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health,  
regularity and strength. Explicit directions stating  
when they may be used, and explaining when and  
why they should not, nor could not be used without  
producing effects contrary to nature's chosen laws,  
will be found carefully folded around each bottle, with  
the written signature of JOHN L. LYON, without which  
none are genuine.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN L. LYON, 195 Chapel St.,  
New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either per-  
sonally or by mail (enclosing stamp), concerning all  
private diseases and female weakness. Price \$1.50  
per bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

Gen'l Agents for U.S. and Canada.

COLLINS Bro's, Wholesale Agents, St. Louis.

Decl-ly

VICTORIA AND CAHOON'S

**RHUBARB,**

For sale at \$5 per 100.

SCOTCH HYBRID, \$3 per 100.

Address, C. D. STEVENS, Mendota, Ill.

[sep15-6m]

## COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

There is no need of any one's having the  
dyspepsia, for it has been demonstrated beyond  
fear of contradiction that Coe's Dyspepsia Cure  
will certainly cure it. Constipation, the most  
prolific cause of ill-health, is surely cured  
by this cure. Sick-headache, cramps, pains,  
or cold in either stomach or bowels, instantly  
yield to its power.

## INTERESTING TO LADIES.

The Domestic Dyes manufactured by Geo. H. Reed  
& Co., of Boston, consisting of 40 shades and colors,  
are all prepared in liquid form. They are easily used  
—do not fade, and produce, bright, strong and beau-  
tiful colors. If you wish a reliable article for dying  
your old or new garments, use the Domestic  
Dyes. They can be found at all drug stores. Price  
15 and 25 cents per bottle. MEYER BROS. & Co.

St. Louis.

Decl-6m

Wholesale Agents for South-west.

## A FARM WANTED.

A gentleman friend of ours wishes to purchase a  
Farm. Cost not to exceed \$7,000. Must be im-  
proved, and have a comfortable dwelling. Address  
"FARM PURCHASER," St. Louis Post Office, until Feb-  
ruary 20, 1866.

## COMMERCIAL.

ST. LOUIS WHOLESALE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 28.

TOBACCO—The market was without change. Only  
7 bbls offered, and bids on two rejected. Sales com-  
prised lugs at \$6 50; filling at \$8 10; medium  
shipping leaf at \$11 50, and cutting at \$10 50 3 100  
lbs.

COTTON—Sales comprised 94 bales yesterday af-  
ternoon at 45½¢, and to-day, 271 bales, including 108  
in lots at 46½¢; 86 at 45¢, and 77 at 44½¢. The  
market closed firm at 45½¢ 46½¢ 47½¢ for middling.

HEMP—We quote undressed at \$200 220; dressed  
at \$270 300; hackled at \$195 200 3 ton; sales 59  
bales prime undressed at \$205 3 ton.

BAGGING AND ROPE—We quote India and Ken-  
tucky bagging nominal at 33¢; machine rope at 17¢.

HOGS—The purchases of two packers comprised  
to-day about 1,200 head of heavy hogs at \$9 25 9 50  
3 100 lbs gross.

FLOUR—The market continues extremely dull, and  
sales comprise only 205 bbls, in lots, choice double  
extra and fancy family at \$9 50 12; double extra  
\$8 25, and fall single extra at \$6 90, delivered, and  
500 sks at \$5 50 for city double extra; \$4 15 5 50  
for country do, and \$3 75 for single extra.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales of 10 bbls at \$10 25  
3 bbl, and 35 sks at \$4 75 3 sack.

WHEAT—There was scarcely any demand, and  
the only sale was of 118 sks good fall at \$1 62½ 3  
bushel.

CORN—Sales 124 sks white at 75¢, delivered; 280  
do do at East St. Louis at 73¢, delivered from one  
depot to another; 153 sks yellow, and 155 do white at  
72¢, delivered; 700 do mixed and yellow at 71¢, de-  
livered; 5,000 bushels do at 72¢, delivered, and 482  
sacks mixed and white at 70¢ 3 bushel.

OATS—Demand and supply light, and sales 250 sks  
good and prime at 45¢ 47¢, and 35 do musty at 40¢  
3 bushel.

BARLEY AND RYE—Nothing transpired.

TALLOW—Sale reported at 30 tierces prime at  
11½¢.

HAY—Sale of 70 bales prime tight pressed timothy  
at East St. Louis at \$15 per ton.

BEANS—A small lot of 3 bbls choice was sold at  
\$2 25 3 bushel, with packages.

HIDES—Market steady. Flint 14½¢; dry salted  
11¢; green salted 7¢ 3 lb.

SUGAR—We quote Porto Rico at 16¢ 17¢; Havana,  
in boxes, at 16¢; Cuba at 14¢ 15¢ 3 lb.

COFFEE—We quote fair to choice Rio at 29¢ 31¢;  
skimmings at 28¢ 28½¢; genuine Java 48¢; New York  
imitation at 40¢ 3 lb.

MOLASSES—We quote Porto Rico at \$1 110;  
New York syrup at 55¢ 60¢; Hanna's New Orleans  
syrup at 90¢, 95¢ and \$1 for brls, half brls and kegs.

FURS AND PELTRIES—We quote otter from \$2  
to \$7; mink at \$1 to \$3 50; coonskins 20¢ to 60¢; fox  
25¢ to 75¢; wolf skins (prairie) 75 to \$1 50; do  
(mountain) \$1 50 to \$3; muskrat 10¢ to 20¢; opossum  
5¢ to 10¢; wildcat 25¢ to 60¢; lynx \$1 50 to \$2; marten  
\$1 75 to \$4; deer skins (summer) 40¢ to 45¢; do (winter)  
35¢ to 38¢; beaver skins \$1 50 to \$2 3 lb; bear skins  
\$2 50 to \$10.